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NO MORE NEGOTIATIONS WITH JINNAH

JAWAHAR OUT FOR DIRECT APPROACH TO MASSES

Reply To Communist Partisans Of League

NO POWER ON EARTH CAN STOP INDIA'S MARCH TO FREEDOM, SAYS RASHTRAPATI

Emphatic and unequivocal declarations both from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel that the Congress would no more try to conciliate or negotiate with the Muslim League provided the climax to the Third and final day's sitting of the All-India Congress Committee on Sunday.

Sparks flew and tempers rose, as the debate on two amendments moved by Dr. K. M. Ashraf and Mian Iftikaruddin to the Working Committee's resolution on the new proposals of the British Government and the elections, waxed to a high pitch of excitement. The vast audience of thirty thousand people, not excluding the members of the A.-I.C.C. joined in the cheering and the jeering.

Dr. Ashraf could not proceed wi th his speech at all. Despite the appeals of Maulana Azad the Congress President that he should be permitted to exercise his right of speech, not only the members of the A.-I. C. C. but practically the entire audience shouted in protest against his proceeding with his remarks. Mian Saheb, however, had better luck, and despite some attempts at interruptions, persevered and finished his speech.

Pandit Nehru, who took upon himself the task or replying, started by being persuasive and argumentative. But soon his speech rose in a crescendo of indignation. He made a clear distinction between serving the Muslim masses and leading them to freedom and conceding every unreasonable demand of Mr. Jinnah and the Muslim League. He declared that the Congress had had enough of it, and would not try again—not until the League first apologised for the insults they had heaped on the Congress President.

Maulana Azad, who said that this would be the last A.-I.C.C. meeting of its kind because the spectacular and show aspects did not befit a deliberative body like the A.-I.C.C., wound up the proceedings with a brief and eloquent speech, in the course of which he declared that the fire of India's freedom which had been lit in the hearts of its people and carefully nursed by a succession of leaders had been fanned to flame by the Government by its repression of 1942. That flame could no more be extinguished. The Nation's will to freedom, now clearly expressed could not long be thwarted.

The President had to resort to rush work to finish at least in part the heavy agenda. As many as six resolutions were moved from the Chair and adopted without any speech or discussion. A number of official resolutions and the entire batch of non-official resolutions had to be held over.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

The first important resolution to come up before the session related to the "Indian National Army", moved by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It read:—

"The A.-I.C.C. has learnt with concern that large numbers of officers and men and women of the Indian National Army formed in Malaya and Burma in 1942, as well as some Indian soldiers from the western fronts, are at present in various Indian and foreign prisons awaiting trial or other decision of the authorities. In view of all the circumstances prevailing in India, Malaya, Burma and elsewhere at the time of the formation of this army and subsequently, and further in view of the declared objects of this army these officers and men and women should have been treated as combatants and prisoners of war and discharged at the conclusion of hostilities. The A.-I.C.C. is, however, strongly of opinion that for other additional reasons of far reaching consequences and in view of the termination of the war, it would be a tragedy if these officers, men and women were punished for the offence of having laboured, however, mistakenly, for the freedom of India. They can be of the greatest service in the heavy work of building up a new and free India. They have already suffered heavily and any additional punishment will not only be unjustified but will cause sorrow in innumerable homes and to the Indian people as a whole, and will widen the gulf between India and England. The A.-I.C.C., therefore, earnestly trusts that these officers, and men and women of this army will be released.

The A.-I.C.C. also trusts that the Indian Civilian population of Malaya, Burma and elsewhere who joined the India Independence League will in no way be harassed or subjected to any penalty.

The A.-I.C.C. further trusts that any sentence of death already passed on any Indian soldier or civilian in connection with any activities connected with the war will not be carried out".

Why Differential Treatment?

Speaking in support of the resolution, Pandit Nehru said that a part of the Indian army was left behind when the British evacuated Singapore, Burma and Malaya. These troops were instructed by the British to act in a manner which they thought would serve their interests best. With the entry of the Japanese into these territories some of the troops had joined the Indian National Army sponsored by the Japanese. The British were back in these territories now and according to the reports received in India, the fate of several officers and men of the army was hanging in the balance. It was rumoured that some of them were being brought before court martial in Delhi. It was unfair to treat these people on a different footing from that of combatant and prisoners of war, once the hostilities were concluded. Pandit Nehru contended that there was no difference between the role played by the Burma National Army and that of the Indian National Army. There could be no justification for any difference between the treatment meted out to these two. He cited a parallel from the last war when the

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 1)

Mahatma Recovers From 'Flu

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mahatma Gandhi who was suffering from a touch of influenza has regained normal health.

A.-I. C. C. WON'T BE A SHOW ANY MORE

BOMBAY, Sept. 23 The Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, announced that this will be the last session of the A.-I.C.C. on such demonstrative scale.

Such collection of people affects efficient deliberations and therefore henceforward A.-I.C.C. meetings will be made purely businesslike deliberative functions.

To-day's Working Committee Meeting

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The work of the A.I.C.C. will be reviewed by the Congress Working Committee at its meeting at 2 p.m. on Monday.

Women volunteers checking the tickets at the Leaders' Gate at the A.-I.C.C. Pandal. Dr. P. C. Ghosh snapped while his ticket was being checked.

Why Noon-Tiwana Talks Failed

Sir Firoz Wanted Unconditional Surrender To Jinnah?

(From Our Correspondent)

LAHORE, Sept. 23.

Sir Feroz Khan Noon, who recently resigned from the Viceroy's Executive Council to enter politics, had three hours' discussion with the Punjab Premier, Malik Khizar Hyat Tiwana for persuading the latter to join the League unconditionally.

Although secrecy is being maintained on both sides it can be definitely be stated that at the very outset the Premier asked Sir Feroz Khan Noon if he was authorised by Mr. Jinnah to reopen negotiations with him and the Unionist Party, or he was doing it of his own accord.

This "blunt" question annoyed Sir Feroz Khan Noon very much and he took it as insult and wanted to leave the meeting place without talking further. But later on, the Punjab Premier was able to bring down Noon's anger and continued for three hours, explaining his own and his party's position.

It is learnt the Punjab Premier stated that Muslim Unionists were eager to settle differences with the League, but with honour. But the differences between the Unionists and the Leaguers in the Punjab are of a local character, and with goodwill on both sides it was not impossible, even difficult, to adjust them. The Unionist Muslims want that as members of the Muslim League the Assmbly Party should be

(Continued on page 8 col 5)

"Quit Egypt"

Council Of Ministers Plea For Evacuation Of Br. Forces And Unity With Sudan

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 23 (Reuter):—National rights of Egypt—evacuation of British forces and unity with Sudan—were reaffirmed in a 'communique' issued by the Council of Ministers following a meeting of the "Big Eighteen"—consultative body of Egyptian elder statesmen—to-day.

The 'communique' says: "The body of statesmen unanimously agree that Egypt's national rights as expressed by all Egyptians and declared by the Government are evacuation of British forces and realisation of the will of the Nile valley people for the unity of Egypt and Sudan.

The body considers the present moment most propitious to declare our country's national aims and take the necessary steps to enter negotiations with our Ally to reach an agreement on these principles. It also considers that an alliance on such a basis could certainly tighten the ties of friendship and consolidate co-operation between the two countries.

Nehru Not Interested In Labour Good-will Mission To India

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, Sept. 23.—In reply to an enquiry whether he will welcome a delegation from London, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has cabled to Mr. P. B. Seal that he is not interested in a Labour delegation to India "on a goodwill mission."

BHOPAL, Sept. 23 (API): It is learnt that Rao Bahadur H. C. Javaraya has been appointed Horticultural Adviser to the State. He was formerly Director of Horticulture in Mysore and one of the marketing advisers to the Government of India. He is expected to take charge of his new appointment on October 15.

"IRISH PRESS" SPEAKS OUT TO BRITAIN

Nothing Short Of Independence Will Satisfy Indians Determined To Be Free

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept. 22

Reactions from India to Government's declaration are being watched with an unusual interest not only by Britishers but by Irishmen and Press.

Papers received this morning widely report the proceedings of the Congress. They have given prominence to interviews and other statements by Indian leaders and newspapers.

Mr. De Valera's party paper "Irish Press" in a lengthy editorial commented that, neither the broadcast of Lord Wavell nor that of Mr Attlee made it clear what exactly was being offered to the Indian people. It says Lord Wavell's speech to which Attlee's broadcast was similar ended with the words which are not unfamiliar to the Irish ears "It is now for Indians to show they have wisdom, faith and courage to determine what way they can best reconcile their differences, how their country can be governed by Indians for Indians."

The "Irish Press" points out the implication here is of course, hitherto Indians did not know what they wanted and could not agree between themselves about their future constitutional status. This despite the fact that during the whole gap between the two wars and during those wars Indians have made it clear what they wanted was independence, so clear indeed that their national leaders continued to be jailed and people subjected to something akin to martial law. 'Pari passu' the Muslim League which can any time be counted upon to create "differences" between Indians has been encouraged.

The "Irish Press" concludes: "What is certain is these proposals won't satisfy India's determination to be free. If British Labour Government taking its courage in both hands had itself declared in favour of Indian Independence (as its war aims and Indian popular demand entitled it do) settlement favourable to Britain might have been found far easier to reach.

"CONGRESS FIASCO"

The "Daily Herald" which claims, it is anxious to understand the Indian point of view and pretends to give space in its columns of pro-Indian news has published a report of yesterday's meeting of the Congress under the heading 50,000 crowd in Congress fiasco.

"Reynold's News'" Appeal To Congress

LONDON, Sept. 23 (U.P.I.)—The "Reynolds News", a widely read powerful Socialist Sunday newspaper, is the first to come out with a frank and constructive criticism of the new India policy. This week its one and only leader deals with India. It says: "A new effort is being made to end the long-drawn out agony of Anglo-Indian estrangement.

"It has not begun well, since the first comment of the Congress on the statements by Mr. Attlee and Lord Wavell is one of disappointment and resentment. But the most significant point in the Congress statement issued yesterday is that whatever its views on the British Government's declaration, the Congress Party does intend to take part in the elections.

"We appeal to the Congress to believe that the declaration of the British Labour is made honestly: that this time, and probably for the first time in the sorry story of Anglo-Indian politics, there is a total desire in the Government and the Governing Party in Britain to break the chains and make India free."

STOP PRESS

CYCLONE CUTS OFF SURAT FROM BOMBAY

Heavy Rains Flood Streets: Boats Ply In Parts Of Town

SURAT, Sept. 23 (A. P. I): A cyclone is passing over parts of Gujarat. Surat which has experienced heavy rain for the last 36 hours has been cut off from Bombay and Broach owing to the breaches on the railway line connecting the town.

The Tapti is in spate. Incessant rain at the end of the monsoon has caused a high flood in the Tapti which is rising since last evening and advices from Bhusaval indicate that there is fear of a further rise in the water level, which at the moment has reached the 97 feet mark level.

OLPAD CUT OFF

Traffic on the Hope bridge connecting Surat and Olpad is suspended. Villagers on the right bank of the river are gathering on high ground while the whole area surrounding is a sheet of water.

Reports of breaches on the railway line have been received. No train from Bombay arrived since last evening, while the Ahmedabad Passenger which arrived here yesterday has not left for Bombay. Railway Authorities are not able to state when the line will be restored.

In Surat town rain water has been collecting in low-lying areas. The sewage outlet has been closed to prevent flood water entering the town. Parts of Nanpura and Woriyavi Bhagal area are flooded, while boats are plying in Navsari Bazaar and Dhalwuadi. Locally heavy rain has been falling from Friday night, but rain attended by heavy gale has been the feature during the last twelve hours. Over 11 inches of rain has been recorded in the past 24 hours ended 9 a. m. today. All "khadies" in Surat are overflowing. The area where sweepers are living is under water. Parts of the Randex road are submerged. Water has also entered the famous English "kothi."

PAYAN-KOSAMBA LINES UNSAFE FOR TRAFFIC

BULSAR, Sept. 23 (A.P.I.): The District Traffic Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Rly., Bulsar, wires: "Due to heavy rains up and down main lines between Sayan and Kosamba have been declared unsafe for passage of trains Transhipment is not possible.

CURTAILMENT OF TRAINS ON B. B. C. I.

BOMBAY, Sept. 23 (API): Owing to breaches the following trains of the B. B. and C. I. Railway have been cancelled from today, until further notice":

1-Down and 2-Up Gujarat Mail, and 5-Down and 10-Up Kathiawar Mail.

Two passenger trains are being run between Bombay and Navasari.

AT RATNAGIRI

RATNAGIRI, Sept. 22 (A.P.I.): A storm from the northerly direction has affected the coastal shipping and fishing operations have been completely suspended.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY
CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT
(Works Branch).

NOTICE

TENDER for the supply of about 3,000 brass of rubble stones to be delivered at the Municipal Crushers at Worli Road No. 11, during the year 1945-46, will be received upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on Wednesday the 3rd October, 1945.

TENDERS should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay. Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rupee One only to any one deputed to receive them by the City Engineer, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) B. B. PATKER,
Dy. City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 21st September, 1945.
(4883)

NOTICE

THE B. E. S. & T. CO., LTD.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of a garage masonry walled building at Dadar. Plans, Specifications, etc. may be obtained on payment of a fee of Rs. 10/- per set from the office of the Planning Engineer, Electric House. Tenders close 29th September. 4883

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

Re: Picture "MEHBOOB" produced by Messrs. Zamindar Productions.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that by an agreement made on 11th August 1945, between Messrs. Zamindar Productions and our client Mr. M. A. Calcuttawalla, Messrs. Zamindar Productions have agreed to sell to our client free from all encumbrances the Picture "MEHBOOB" together with the sound and picture negatives rush print and minimum 15 but not exceeding 18 positive prints and all publicity materials, dresses and paraphernalia and full benefit and advantage of the performing rights, copy rights and the territorial rights for distribution, exhibition and exploitation throughout the world, and the full benefit and advantage of the story and scenario, songs and dialogues and all the right, title and interest property claim and demand whatsoever of Messrs. Zamindar Productions in the said picture. The public are hereby warned against having any dealings with the said Messrs. Zamindar Productions in respect of the Picture "MEHBOOB".

Dated this 22nd day of September, 1945.

DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Attorneys for Mr. M. A. Calcuttawalla.
Alli Chambers, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
4891

AUCTION SALES

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P. M.

THE SALE OF Gold and Silver Watches, Agra Marble Articles, Blackwood and wooden Carvings, odd lots of Crockery, etc., will be continued TO-DAY, Monday, 24th at 3 P. M.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
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AUCTION SALE OF THE GOODWILL RIGHT OF TENANCY, FURNITURE, FIXTURES, FITTINGS ETC. AND THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE HOSIERY BUSINESS KNOWN AS HAJI EBRAHIM ESSAK AT CHAKLA STREET.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Estate of the late Haji Ebrahim Essak, M/s BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction TODAY, MONDAY, the 24th September 1945 at 3-30 p. m. (N.S.T.) at Chakla Street in two separate lots, (1) The Goods lying in the said shop, either together or in lots and (2) The Goodwill Right of Tenancy, Furniture, Fixtures, Fittings, etc.

At the sale by auction a deposit of Rs. 25 p. c. in cash will have to be paid by the purchaser of each lot.

On view.

For further particulars apply to the abovementioned Solicitors or to the undersigned.

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IMPORTANT TO FURNITURE DEALERS.
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By order of the Officer-in-charge, Government Timber Stores Depot, Sewree, Bombay, Messrs GANDHI & CO. will offer for sale by Public Auction on Saturday 29-9-45 at 11 A. M. (S.T.) at Government Timber Stores Depot near Liver Brothers Soap Factory, Haji Bunder, Sewree:—

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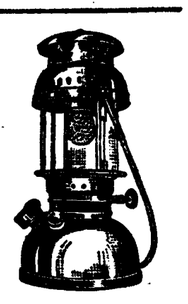
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WORLD TO VAPORIZE ATOMICALLY AFTER NINE DAYS

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA, Sept. 22, (U.P.A.): After the world failed to vaporize atomically at 9 p.m. (Bombay Time) on September 21, as predicted by the Reverend Charles G. Long, 72, leader of the "Remnant Church of God", Long gave the world about nine days more.

Long said he had just recalled a vision he had in 1938, in which the Moving Hand neglected to say whether to use the ancient or modern calendar.

WEAPON TO COMBAT ATOMIC BOMBS READY

LONDON, Sept. 22. (A.P.A.). Counterweapons to the Atomic bomb have been devised by American and British scientists, the London "Daily Express" said today.

The "Daily Express" science writer, Chapman Pincher, said that anti-Atomic bomb weapons were already in advanced stage of development. He said that the principles of British radar, German rockets and American fuses were combined to make projectiles capable of destroying Atom bomb carrying planes or rockets at great height.

The defense weapons were forged on the principle of destroying the mechanism of the Atomic rockets or bombs before the bombs exploded in mid-air, Pincher said.

BRITAIN'S GREATER WAR EFFORT WEIGHED AGAINST AMERICA

Keynes's Argument Leaks Out During Lend-Lease Negotiations

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, (Reuter). Premature partial disclosure of a very secret document outlining a crucial British argument in the negotiations now going on for completion of large-scale United States credit to Britain has given officials here something of a jolt. While British officials are distressed at the leak which is said to have come the American side, they are confident that it will not have any serious effects on the progress of the talks.

It can be confirmed that British contribution towards the defeat of the axis is overwhelmingly greater than that of the United States every possible way.

In factual compilation of the war effort, Lord Keynes showed that the total British casualties were two and three-quars as great and killed and missing three and a half times as great as those of the United States.

Lord Keynes also pointed out the British loss in merchant shipping compared with the American increase in the same period. Other points from the argument were loss of housing and 20 per cent decline in national wealth during the war.

Lord Keynes drove home his point by demonstrating that while Lease-Lend to Britain was sustantially greater than Britain's reverse Lease-Lend. It had only negligible effect on America's economy. He proved that while aid from the United States equalled only one per cent of the nation's production, the aid which the United States received from Britain was fifteen per cent of the nation's production.

The hope is expressed that the figures will kill for all time the contention of isolationists that "America won Britain's war"

Dange Will Vote Against Spain And Argentine

PARIS, Sept. 22. (U.P.A.): Mr. S. A. Dange, head of the All-India Trade Union Congress delegation at the World T.U.C., in an interview to-day stated that his group had gone on record against the Franco regime and that of Juan Peron in the Argentine and will probably vote in favour of any move against these countries.

Mr. Dange explained that at the London Conference he did not press for approval of his resolution for complete and immediate independence of India, but said: "This time I will make out a fight for it in the form of an amendment I am almost sure will be passed".

Canadian Delegate Patrick Conrey and Irish Delegate Gilbert Lynch said they would not back the resolution demanding a breaking off of relations with Spain and Argentine but that both would support the India resolution.

Jap Version Of Amelia Earhart's Death

TOKYO, Sept. 22, (A. P. A.): Recurrent rumours that Amelia Earhart, the American woman flier who disappeared on a round-the-world flight in 1937, was alive and a prisoner of the Japanese were denied officially to-day.

It was in July, 1937, that Miss Earhart and her navigator, Fred Noonan, vanished after taking off from Lae in New Guinea "en route" to Hawaii.

Commander Tonosuke Jiani, Secretary to the Japanese Naval Adjutant, said that he had made a thorough check but there was no reason to believe that either Earhart or Noonan was alive. "The last word we had of Earhart was a radio message that she was approaching Howland Island and rad petrol left for 30 minutes' flying," Otani said. "It is our opinion that she exhausted her petrol and was forced down in the sea," he added.

KASHMIR CLASH

A Correction

The Publicity Officer, Kashmir State writes regarding the photo ("Shiekh Abdulla addressing a gathering) published in our issue of the 19th August.

"There was no Hindu-Muslim clash at Srinagar nor did the "Muslim League" make any demonstrations during the boat procession of Maulana Azad and other Congress Leaders. A clash between two sections of the Muslims started when the adherents of the Muslim Conference party threw stones on the procession of Maulana Azad and other adherents of the National Conference which is led by Sheikh Abdulla."

Roundup Of Axis Nationals In Siam

BANGKOK, Sept. 23 (Reuter): Siamese authorities have begun a nationwide round-up of Japanese, Germans and Italians and of Japanese "Kempeitai" and "Hikari"—intelligence organisations which worked in Liaison with the Indian Independence League and the Indian Nation at Army. Members of the Intelligence organisations have been ordered to give themselves up in Bangkok.

Six hundred and fifty of them were marched through the streets under their own officers to the race course. They were taken to internment camps by Gurkhas of British and Indian forces here who are helping the Siamese authorities to disarm the Japanese.

All Japanese civilians will be kept in protective custody near Bangkok while the diplomatic staff are confined to their homes. Apart from missionaries and doctors, all German and Italian Nationals are also to be confined to their homes."

BRITISH OFFICER TALKS THROUGH HIS HAT

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept. 21: While Churchill, Amery and other die-hard Tories are prepared to admit that India must be given independence and say they are pledged to do it, there is one gentleman in England who thinks India is not fit either for self-government or independence. He is flying officer C. P. Fox who claims to know more about India than these gentlemen, because he went out there to fight for his country! He is back now in London and doing quite a bit of jabbering and speaking. The other night at the Rotary Club, he said one must have been in India to understand this huge sub-continent and here is his conception of India as he saw it: Hindus who possessed what could only remotely be called religious convictions the Hindu religion had no central figure—no saviour, not even a Mahomet, no Pope no church; its bible was mass songs and legends; its symbolical God was a man like an elephant sitting in a chariot drawn by a mouse. The caste system was an essential part. Brahmins were the highest caste—the old Etonians of India. Untouchables were paying propositions to their ancestors. The Brahmins were so disliked that there was a saying "If you see a Brahmin and a snake, kill the Brahmin." He lives up to his profession of superiority, for a drowning Brahmin had even refused to be saved by untouchables. So Flying Officer Fox comes to the conclusion that India is yet not ready for self-government. If the British left India too soon, there would be a bloody civil war.

Big Ruse, Says Hazrat Mohani

LUCKNOW, Sept. 22. (O.P.): "Lord Wavell's new offer is a big ruse and the idea behind the whole scheme is to tempt both Congress and League to accept self-government or dominion status which is a negation of the idea of independence", observed Moulana Hazrat Mohani.

Continuing he said, "It has been universally accepted at 'Frisco Conference that the terms 'independence' and 'self-government' connote different meanings. States which insist on claiming independence cannot even look at any proposal or compromise granting them mere self-government, and those dependent States which are satisfied with self-government will be taken to have forfeited their claim to independence. The British government wants to delude Indian political parties by dangling before them the idea of self-government so that—imperialists may have an upper hand in Indian affairs. I appeal to both Congress and the League that complete independence is our goal and we cannot make any compromise on this issue".

ROUND-THE WORLD PLANE SERVICE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22. (Reuter): A Douglas Skymaster plane will leave Washington Airport on September 28, to circle the world at its greatest circumference and is due back 151 hours later, the United States War Department announced to-day.

The plane will inaugurate the first regular round-the-world plane service by the United States Army Air Force Transport Command.

The total distance covered will be 23,147 miles. Planes will be changed at Karachi, at some point in Soviet Russia, Manila (Philippines) and San Francisco. Crews will be changed at other intermediate ports.

Ford Resigns Again

DETROIT, Sept. 21. (Reuter): Mr. Henry Ford to-day resigned, for the second time, from the presidency of the Ford Motor Company which he founded in 1903. He is succeeded by his grandson Mr. Henry Ford II.

Mr. Ford, who is 82, has thus been President of the company from 1903 to 1918, and again from 1943 to 1945.

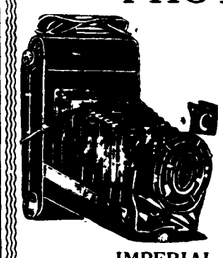
Indo-Canadian Trade Prospects

KARACHI, Sept. 22 (A.P.I.): Canada is likely to send a Trade Commissioner to India shortly. This was indicated by Mir Laik Ali, the only member of the Indian Industrialists' delegation who toured Canada and Sweden besides United Kingdom and the United States.

Mir Laik Ali while endorsing the views already expressed by his colleagues in the recent joint statement said that Canada was very anxious to make over her resources available to India and jointly to expand her trade with India. He felt that India must take advantage of this offer.

As regards Sweden Mir Laik Ali said that certain class of goods could be obtained in Sweden and terms of delivery by the Swedish manufacturers were more favourable than those offered by the United States and United Kingdom. The price level, however, appeared to be comparatively higher in Sweden.

PHOTO CAMERA



FOR Rs. 5-12 ONLY

This camera is well designed and accurately finished to take fine photos of all objects without any inconvenience. It is simple to operate and gives accurate results. It is a valuable attractive camera in the line and is certainly low priced.

Price refunded if not approved.

Price: Box Camera, complete with all film, cards, chemicals and easy directions, Rs. 5/12 Special quality Rs. 7/4. Folding Rs. 15. Packing and postage Re. 1.

IMPERIAL CHAMBER OF SCIENCE
P.B. 61 (C.B.), LAHORE.

G. I. P. RAILWAY

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Luggage in charge of passengers

OWING to the curtailment in the number of passenger trains, carriages now have to carry their full complement of passengers. Large and bulky packages taken into the compartment cause considerable inconvenience and discomfort to others.

The special attention of the Travelling Public is therefore drawn to Rule 121 of the Indian Railway Conference Association Coaching Tariff (No. 14) which states:—

A PASSENGER MAY TAKE INTO A CARRIAGE ONLY SUCH SMALL ARTICLES OF PERSONAL LUGGAGE AS ARE REQUIRED FOR HIS OWN USE ON THE JOURNEY AND CAN BE PLACED IN THE CARRIAGE WITHOUT INCONVENIENCING OTHER PASSENGERS OR REDUCING THE AVAILABLE ACCOMMODATION IN THE CARRIAGE. ANY PASSENGER WHO COMMITS A BREACH OF THIS RULE WILL RENDER HIMSELF LIABLE TO PROSECUTION. ALL ARTICLES TAKEN INTO THE CARRIAGE ARE CARRIED AT THE ENTIRE RISK OF THE OWNERS.

This rule is now being strictly enforced on this Railway and Passengers will be well advised in their own interest to book all other luggage clearly labelled and addressed beforehand in the brake van. This will obviate any personal inconvenience to themselves at checking stations.

IF YOU MUST TRAVEL...TRAVEL LIGHT!

What the world thinks of the INDIAN ARMY

"I am proud to think of the great part played in bringing about this victory by our Indian soldiers. British and American Generals have been proud and glad to have these fine soldiers under their command. They have gained glory for themselves, their kinsmen and their country. They have established throughout the world for all time the reputation of the Indian soldier as a great fighting man."

General Sir Claude Auchinleck

★

The fighting men of India have created magnificent traditions of which the whole Commonwealth is proud. The future of this country depends on these men; you must help to keep them worthy of their great task. India must always have a strong, efficient and modern army; this army must have the best possible officers to lead it. You are the young men of India, the men upon whom the future of India depends. The Indian Army needs young, educated patriotic Indians; that means you!

You can obtain full details from the Secretary of your University or College or from any Recruiting Office.

AAA 465

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TODAY

KAMLA NEHRU HOSPITAL DAY

SHALIMAR PICTURES

MUN-KI-JEET

NET PROCEEDS OF ALL THE THREE SHOWS WILL BE DONATED TO THIS FUND.

KAMAL TALKIES

Daily: 4, 7 & 10. Sun. Holi. Mat at 1-30

Help us to Help a good cause

BOMBAY TALKIES'

PRATIMA

Starring: SWARNALATA, DILEEP KUMAR, JYOTI, SHAHNAWAZ,

★

MAJESTIC

Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.

A RIOT OF COMIC ADVENTURES!

CHARLIE

in

ASIATIC PICTURES'

CHAND TARA

Co-Starring: SWARNALATA

Daily: 4, 7, 9-45. Sat., Sun. 1 p. m.

Plans open 9-30 to 12-30

2-30 to 5 p. m.

CAPITOL

BOMBAY RELEASE THRU'

DAWLAT CORPORATION

16th WEEK

NAVYUG'S

panna

Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p. m.

Sunday 1-45 p. m.

TAJ TALKIES GRANT ROAD

Plans open 10 to 12, 3 to 6

Matinees at 1.0 on Sun. Holidays

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p. m.

CENTRAL

21st WEEK of

Laila Majnu

A FAMOUS RELEASE

4th Big Week of Truly Great *Picture Ever! New Theatres'*

HAMRAHI

MINERVA Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.

Advance Booking: 10 to 12 noon

SHE IS NOT SHAKESPEARE'S GIRL!

"UNCERTAIN, COY & HARD TO PLEASE

She is India's

"VILLAGE GIRL"

"CERTAIN, DARING and PLEASING"

Played by NURJEHAN, the Silver-voiced nightingale of India's Silver Screen

LAMINGTON

Daily: 4, 7, 10

(Plans open 10 to 12, 4 -30 to 6)

BOOK-KEEPING & ACCS.

Primer of Book-keeping	2/3
Book-keeping Simplified	4/6
Course in Book-keeping	5/-
Munro's Elementary Book-keeping	3/6
Principles and Interpretation of Accounts	3/6
Advanced Accounts by Carter	10/6
do Key	22/6
Manual of Cost Accounts	10/6

From all Booksellers or

A. H. WHEELER & CO.

BOMBAY CALCUTTA

Agents for

Sir ISAAC PITMAN & SONS, LTD.

BHARDA NEW HIGH SCHOOL POOR BOYS' FUND

A film show of "MRS. MINIVER" will be given at the NEW EMPIRE on SUNDAY, 30th September at 10 a. m. in aid of the Fund. Booking open at school. Old boys requested to book their seats early.

BOOKS

You need at the moment

THE COW IN INDIA

WITH FOREWORD BY GANDHIJI

by SATISH CHANDRA DASGUPTA

2 VOLUMES

PRICE: Rs. 10/- POSTAGE: Rs. 2/9

THE ROMANCE OF Scientific BEE-KEEPING

by KSHITISH CH DASGUPTA

PRICE: Re 1/- POSTAGE: Re 1/-

KHADI PRATISTHAN

Also available from

NAVAJIBAN KARYALAYA

180, Princess Street, Bombay, Ahmedabad & Poona.

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LICENSED DEALERS

FROM:

MUNJEE Transport Ltd.

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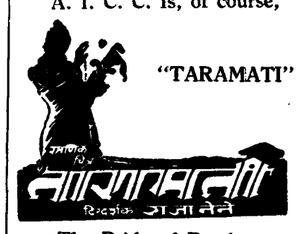
MANGANESE DEPOT,

Plot No. 14, Haji Bunder, BOMBAY.

The ONE and ONLY Picture for *CONGRESSMEN*

From All Over India

Now in Bombay for the A. I. C. C. Is, of course,



"TARAMATI"

The Pride of Bombay

Now showing at the

ROXY

in 3rd 'Full-House' Week

Daily at 4, 7, 10 p.m.

Plans open: 9-30 to 12 & 3-30 to 6

2ND HOUSEFUL WEEK

Daily: 4, 7, 10 p. m.

Sun. Holiday 1-15 p.m.

United Films' grand social

BHAI JAN

Director: S. KHALIL

NURJEHAN, SHAH NAWAZ

Reservation 10 to 12, 4 to 6

IMPERIAL

Diamond Release

SHE SWEPT AWAY THE MUSIC LOVING INDIANS.....

Wadia's Musical Social of rare quality

PIYA MILAN

Director: S. M. YUSUF

A. J. B. H. WADIA Production

MOTILAL, NIRMALA, NAJMA

Daily: 4, 7, 10 Sun. 1 p. m.

Advance Booking: 10 to 12, 4 to 6

1ST HOUSEFUL WEEK

KRISHNA

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadrapad Vad 3, 2004
Muslim: Shavval 16, 1364
Parsi: Farvardin 21, 1315
Sunrise: 7-28 a.m. Sunset 7-34 p.m.
Hightide: 2-16, 14-26
Lowtide: 8-10, 20-31

To-day's Engagements

B.P.C.C: An Urgent Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held today at 10 a.m. at the Congress House.

MAZDAZNAN ART EVENING: Today at 6-15 p.m. at Mazdaznan Alexandra Girls School Hall, Waudby Road. Dr. Trivikram and others will speak on "Art". Mr. E. Cooper will play Piano Solos.

BENGAL CLUB: Members of the Club will meet the Congress Leaders from Bengal at 8-15 p.m. today at the Club premises.

The special meeting of the Bombay Legislative Assembly Congress Party, which was scheduled to be held today (Monday) at 9 a.m. the Chambers of the President of the Council at the Council Hall has been now fixed for 10 a.m. This change has been effcted as the flag salutation ceremony at "Zanda-Chowk", Gowalia Tank, is to take place at 9 a.m.

BESANT WEEK LECTURES: Today 6-45 p.m. at the Besant Hall, Blavatsky Lodge French Bridge, Chowpatty on "Mystic Star Ritual."

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA will be At Home to the Andhra leaders attending the A.I.C.C Sessions today at 7 p.m. in the Ramnarain Ruia College Hall, Matunga.

PUBLIC MEETING: of the Mussalmans of Bombay will be held today at 10 p.m. (S.T.) at Bhavnagri Mohalla, Near Memon Co-operative Store, for Enrollment Propaganda, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Mohamed Abba Mysorewala. A purse will be presented to Mr I. I. Chundrigar, President of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League.

YOUTHS' OWN UNION: At the meeting of the Youths' Own Union to be held today Mr. Naushir C. Bharucha will address the YOU on "Parsis and the coming Legislative Assembly Election" at Sir J. J. Mody Memorial (Library) Hall 1st floor at 6-30 p.m.

FOR NEHRU FUND

Messrs. Sunrich Pictures and Kamal Talkies have decided to contribute the net proceeds of all the three shows of today of Shalimar Picture's "Munkijeet" to Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital Fund. The public are requested to extend their co-operation to help this noble cause by attending the performances.

BOMBAY SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION: Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association, the Headmasters' Association of Bombay and Suburbs and the New Education Fellowship it has been decided to organise a series of lectures on "Educational Reconstruction in India". Shri C. Rajagopalachari Ex-premier of Madras will deliver the first lecture of the series in the St. Xavier's High School Hall Dhobi Talao, at 6-15 p.m. today Dr. John Matthai will preside.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA): The following meetings and film show are arranged by the Bombay centre.

26th Sept.—Mr B. V. Vagh M.I.E., on "Improving Bullock Cart Wheel."

28th Sept.—Film show by the U.S.O.W.I. at the B.E.S.T. Conference Room at 6-30 p.m. The films to be shown are "T.V.A." "Steel Town" "Sand and Flame" "Autobiography of a Jeep" and a Cartoon.

9th October.—Mr. A. A. K. Shaikh, A.M.I.E., on "Evolution of Town Planning and Planning of Built-up Areas".

The meetings open to all, will be held in the Institution Room at 6-15 p.m.

3000 METRES ROAD RACE: "The Olympic Athletes' Union have arranged to conduct 3000 metres Road Race on the 7th October 1945 starting at 8 a.m. at Cooperage Band Stand. The course of the route is round the Oval Maidan. Competitors interested in participating are requested to send their entries and enquiries to the Hon. Secretary, O.A.U "The Reward," Tardeo, Bombay 7 on or before October 5th 1945."

A reception will be given to Bengal Leaders at the Bengal Club, Parel, on Monday, (today) at 7-30 p.m. Mr. K. N. Dalal, Managing Director of Nath Bank to preside.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY, Sept. 24.

BOMBAY—1

244 m (1,231 kc/s) 8-0 a.m News (H) 8-15 News (E) 8-30 Venubai Devasthali 8-45 Violin 8-50 News (M) 9-0 News (G) 9-10 Tomorrow 9-15 Qutubuddin 9-25 Variety 9-40 Naraharibuwa Patankar 12-30 p.m. Geet 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 News (H) 1-0 Bhajan 1-30 News (E) 1-40 L. Music 2-30 For Momen (H) 4-20 School Broadcast 5-0 Kashinath T. Tulpule 5-20 Qutubuddin 5-35 Bhavgeet 5-45 Topical Talk 5-55 Locals 6-0 Vimal Patki 6-30 News (E) 6-40 News (H) 6-45 Kashinath T Tulpule 7-0 (Book Review) (G) 7-15 G N Joshi 7-45 Music from Film 8-0 Venubai Devasthali 8-15 News (M) 8-30 News (G) 8-45 AIR Orchestra 9-0 News (H) 9-20 News (E) 9-30 BBC News 9-40 Dilruba 9-45 Every Living Creature 10-0 Thumri and Ghazal 10-20 Venubai Devasthali 10-30 Naraharibuwa Patankar.

(TODAY'S FEATURE).

Today at 9-45 p.m AIR, Bombay presents "Every Living Creature" the fifth in the B.B.C. series of poetry and music based on the days of creation. The music has been chosen from that of Vaughan Williams and the poetry from some of the best known of the moderns, including Rupert Brooke and Walter de la Mare, as well as from the works of such great figures as William Blake and John Keats

11TH WEEK

Murari's Glorious Mythological Epic

SHREE

KRISHNARJUN YUDDHA

Direction: MOHAN SINHA

at

NOVELTY

Daily: 4, 7, 10 Sunday 1 p.m.

Ad. Booking 10-30 to 12, 4-30 to 6

A RADIUM RELEASE

HINDUSTHANI PRACHAR SABHA, BOMBAY

The Hindusthani Prachar Sabha is starting the following Classes for Hindusthani in different parts of the city on days mentioned below:—

(1) GIRGAON CENTRE: Aryan Education Society High School, Opera House starting on 30-9-1945. Every Sunday. Time: 9 a. m. 11-30 a. m. (S. T.); (2) FORT Kabibai High School. Starting on 23-9-1945. Every Sunday. Time: 8-30 a. m. 11-30 a. m. (S.T.); (3) MANDVI Municipal Marathi Girls' School, Dongri. Starting on 30-9-1945. Every Sunday. Time: 3 p. m. 4 p. m. (S.T.); (4) DADAR Noor Building, Opp. Dadar Station (B. B. & C. I. Ry.). Starting on 1-10-1945. Monday and Thursday. Time: 6-30 p. m.—7-30 p. m. (S.T.); (5) MATUNGA Rashtrabhasha Prachar Sabha, Matunga (G.I.P.). Started on 16-9-1945. Every Sunday. Time: 6 p. m.—7 p. m. (S. T.); (6) KHAR Laxmi Nagar Hall. Starting on 2-10-1945. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Time 9 p. m.—10 p. m. (S. T.), and (7) ANDHERI Madhavsey Amarsey School. Starting on 30-9-1945. Every Sunday. Time: 9 a. m.—11 a. m. (S. T.).

Teachers Training Classes

(1) Gandhi Seva Sena, Adenwalla Mansions, Chowpatty Sea Face, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday. Time: 2 p. m.—3 p. m. (S. T.); (2) Aryan Education Society High School, Opera House. Sunday. Time: 9 a. m. —11-30 a. m. (S.T.); (3) Gujarati Municipal Boys' School, Opp. Sicka Nagar, V. J. Patel Road. Monday and Wednesday. Time: 6-30 p. m.—7-30 p. m. (S. T.) and (4) I.E.S. Girls' High School, Vasant Nivas, Dadar (B.B. & C.I. Rly.) Primary Classes. Tuesday and Friday. Time: 6-30 p. m. —7-30 p. m. (S.T.). Saturday. Time: 6 p. m.—7 p. m. (S. T.). Sunday. Starting on 30-9-1945. Time: 4 p. m. —6 p. m. (S. T.). Advanced Classes. Saturday. Time: 5 p. m.—7-30 p. m.

THREE ARTS BALLET AT EXCELSIOR

John Regan's Ensa production the "Three Arts Ballet" is a welcome show in town. The first night's performance on Friday drew a crowded house. In the city's entertainment world, it has created quite a hit, as it presents something in flesh and blood to Bombay's cinema-saturated amusement seekers. The ballet damsels all of whom are cuties were the recipients of loud applause from the spectators. The leading girl in the 'Joan of Arc' act and John Regan in the last ensemble were vociferously cheered several times. The Cine-Varieties, Limited deserve to be congratulated for introducing this much needed form of amusement at the Excelsior Theatre.

Send-Off To Indian Delegates For I. L. O.

In order to give a hearty send off to Comrades N. M. Joshi, S S Mirajkar and R. B. More the representatives of Indian working class to the International Labour Conference, a public meeting will be held under the auspices of Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, Bombay Committee of the Communist Party of India today at Damodar Thackersy Hall at 7-30 p.m. Prominent working class leaders will speak.

Telugu And Housing

A Correspondent writes:—

A strong agitation is being carried on for the last few months against the activities of the three Municipal Corporators representing Kamatipura belonging to the Congress Party.

At the end of last year these persons along with some others promoted a housing scheme and negotiated with the Bombay Municipality for the purchase of municipal plots of land at Mahalaxmi at concession rate. It was shown that the scheme was promoted for the benefit of the entire Telugu community for housing thousands of poor Telugus who live in insanitary and appalling conditions in Kamatipura and other localities.

At a later stage when negotiations were ripe, the promoters of the scheme got the housing society registered as the "Telugu Munurwar Housing Society" and carried on the negotiations in the name of the society.

The promoters of the above scheme are Munurwars. The Munurwars are a small sub-caste of the big Telugu community and comprise a few rich families.

The Municipal Commissioner agreed to sell the land to the promoters at the rate of Rs. 13-8-0 per sq. yard whereas the value of the adjoining land is about Rs. 22-8-0 per sq. yard.

Inspite of vigorous protests both from the Telugu community and outsiders, it is sought to carry through this proposal in the municipality on the strength of the majority party vote. Several meetings were held in Kamatipura and representations were made to the leaders of the Congress Party but of no avail.

Now it is brought forward before the Corporation as an urgent business and an attempt is being made to get through the deal by rush tactics.

Gowalia Tank Maidan

In the course of a communication addressed to the Mayor of Bombay 'apropos' the application made by the Bombay Physical Culture Association for allotment of a plot on the Gowalia Tank Maidan on a permanent lease for building a stadium, the Jt Hon Secretary Gowalia Tank Road Parsi Welfare Centre, states that the erection of a stadium will practically use up the whole area of the small open space, and deprive the children and youngsters of the neighbourhood of their much needed evening recreation and outdoor games, and requests that the application be therefore rejected.

Dr. H. De Sa Silver Jubilee Prize

The Bombay Obstetric and Gynaecological Society has selected the following subject for the thesis for the above prize for 1945-46: 'Uterine Haemorrhages in Gynaecology' The prize is open to all medical practitioners of not more than seven years' standing and registered with Bombay Medical Council. Last date for receiving the thesis is 15th March 1946.

SHARES AND SECURITIES OF FR. SOCIETIES

Consulate Of France's Advice To Banks

The Consulate of France, Calcutta, has sent for publication, the following information addressed to :—

"BANKS, the general public, institutions etc:"—

"All Shares, Securities, etc. of French Societies quoted in the Stock Exchange must be sent to France as soon as possible. The Banks will, therefore, have to centralize the shares, securities, etc. belonging to their customers, and send them to France, through this "Consulate General, 26, Park Mansions, Park Street, Calcutta" together with a certificate of property, and within a maximum delay of four months after the official cessation of hostilities.

"The shares etc. will then be dealt with by a special organism created in France, which will do the needful according to every case."

EXCHANGE OF FR. BONDS

French Bonds should be exchanged or reimbursed within the required time, if recognized good, otherwise said Bonds will be treated as cancelled

The Bonds in question comprise the undermentioned categories: (1 deg.) BONS DU TRESOR A VIE—106 (Life Treasury Bonds). (2 deg.) BONS D'ARMEMENTS Armament Bonds.) (3 deg.) BONS DU TRESOR A 6 MOIS UN AN AND DEUX ANS (Treasury Bonds at 6 months 1 year and 2 years' date) (4 deg.) BONS DU TRESOR A UN AN destines a faire face aux besoins de la Caisse des previsions de guerre (Treasury Bonds at 1 year concerning the "War previsions Cash), (5 deg.) BONS DE LA DEFENCE NATIONALE (National Defence Bonds) (6 deg.) BONS D'EPARGNE (Savings Bonds) (7 deg.) BONS DE LA LIBERATION (Liberation Bonds). (8 deg.) BONS A 5 ANS DE LA CAISSE NATIONALE DE CREDIT AGRICOLE (Bonds at 5 years' date issued by the "National Cash of Credit Agricole.)

The said Bonds should be deposited for compulsory registration and examination at the Consulate General for France, 26, Park Mansions, Calcutta, Not later than the 30th September 1945.

RELIEF WORK FOR PARSEE DESTITUTES

According to the audited statement of accounts for the six months ended June 1945 Mr. Behman S. Banaji's Relief work for Parsee Destitutes gave away a sum of Rs. 3,420 to help 601 distitutes. During the last four years, this Fund has provided free meals to 13 323 persons and more donations are needed as the fund for the same has now been exhausted. During the last fourteen years, Rs. 1 21,000 have been spent for helping no less than 20,000 persons

SURVEY OF INDIA'S URANIUM RESOURCES

NEW DELHI, Sept. 22 (A.P.I.): Schemes to survey India's uranium resources and conduct research on radio-active elements were accepted by the Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research which met here under the chairmanship of Sir Ardeshir Dalal, Planning and Development Member, Government of India.

It approved the establishment of a Road Research Board and the opening of training classes in plastic engineering and building research. It was also agreed to establish a Central Road Research Institute and draw up detailed plans in collaboration with the War Transport Department.

The Council approved the construction of a Technological Block of the Glass and Ceramic Research Institute in Calcutta at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.21.000 a block grant of 60.000 per annum to the Madras University for meeting the cost of Leather Research and Technological Institute and a grant of Rs. 75,000 to the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, for one Astrophysics and Experimental Physics and Cosmic Research.

Tiruchengodu Defence Of Rajaji

BOMBAY, Sept. 23 (UPI): Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, has received a communication from Mr. P. S. Ramadurai, Secretary of the Tiruchengodu Taluk Congress Committee on the election of Mr. Rajagopalachari to the Tamil Nad Provincial Congress Committee, against which the Working Committee of the Tamil Nad Provincial Congress Committee raised an objection invalidating Rajaji's election on the ground that he is not even an ordinary member of the Congress.

Mr. Ramdural in his communication gives detailed reasons why Mr. Rajagopalachari's election is legal, valid and in order. He characterises the action of the Working Committee of the Tamil Nad Provincial Congress Committee to be wrong, ill-founded and prejudicial.

Timings of Mail And Express Trains at Victoria Terminus

A revised Time Table will come into force from 1st October 1945 and the arrivals and departures of our Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus will be as shown below:—

TRAINS.	H. M.
ARRIVALS.	
Madras Mail	7-30
Peshawar Express	8-35
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	10-30
Poona Mail	10-50
Deccan Queen	11-35
Madras Express	13-00
Calcutta Mail via Allahabad	14-55
Punjab Mail	16-35
Poona Express	19-30
Poona Fast Passenger	21-40
Bhusaval Fast Passenger	22.5
DEPARTURES	
Bhusaval Fast Passenger	7-00
Poona Express	8-20
Poona Fast Passenger	10-45
Madras Express	13-30
Punjab Mail	14-15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	16-20
Deccan Queen	17-10
Poona Mail	17-20
Calcutta Mail via Allahabad	20-30
Madras Mail	21-20
Peshawar Express	20-45

Revised Rules For Collection Of Industrial Statistics

The Government of Bombay proposes to issue revised rules and forms for the collection of industrial statistics under the Industrial Statistics Act of 1942.

A draft of the revised rules and forms is published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of September 20 and will be taken into consideration on or after October 15 Objections or suggestions should be submitted to the Secretary, General Department, Government of Bombay, by that date.

CEMENT FOR CIVIL REQUIREMENTS

The public are hereby informed that there has been a considerable increase in the allotment of cement for Civil requirements and it is now possible to supply it for new construction work as well as for other purposes. Contractors and others who require cement for construction or any other work should therefore apply to:—

The Cement Marketing Co. of India, Limited, Esplanade House, Waudby Road, Bombay.

For small quantities, application should be made to the local authorised stockists whose names are given below:—

M/s. Harjivandas Mohandas & Co. 20-22 C. P. Tank Road, Bombay.

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LAVAL REJECTED NAZI OFFER OF MILITARY ALLIANCE

PARIS, Sept. 21. (Reuter): Pierre Laval, Vichy Prime Minister, whose trial in Paris is fixed for next month, told the investigating magistrate to-day that he turned down a German offer for military alliance with Germany which Otto Abet Z, the then German Ambassador, told him was "an unbelievable opportunity of saving France".

SHAVIAN ANTIDOTE AGAINST TAP MENACE

LE HAVRE, September 22. (A.P.A.): "The American forces should evacuate Japan [illegible] and threaten [illegible] bombs if she does not behave herself," George Bernard Shaw told a young American Army camp [illegible] outdid veteran newspapermen by getting the "interview that could not be gotten."

The exclusive interview was scheduled to appear to-day in "Goldbrick", a weekly paper of Camp Philip Morris redeployment center here.

"Sitting on a country with a pistol in hand will only waste young peoples' lives away," the 89-year old Shaw told the 21-year old private, first class, Roland H. Wolpert, 'Goldbrick' editor, who saw Shaw last week while on furlough in England.

The Irish-born playright compared General MacArthur's occupation of Japan with English policy after the Irish rebellion and said "we shall never have peace unless we respect peoples and countries as equals."

Sharp-tongued as ever, Shaw said: "America cannot govern herself—how can she hope to govern other nations? "Even President Roosevelt was a gentleman amateur."

"Of course, there will be another war," he added; "all factors that caused this war still remain. But not right away. We are all thoroughly bankrupt at present."

Wolpert went to Shaw's country home by himself and walked in a side-door and stumbled on Shaw taking an afternoon nap. Shaw awoke and chatted with him for half an hour before suddenly asking, "how did you get in here anyway?"

When Wolpert explained, Shaw hesitated and then laughed and said "well, you have crashed the gate. Congratulations."

Alleged Police Harassment At Dwarka

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Sept. 22: Sensational disclosures have recently been made about the highhandedness of the police at Dwarka by Mr. Chimanlal Desai, Secretary of the Baroda State Praja Mandal. Tremendous repercussions are likely to ensure as result of the Maharaja Gaekwar's drastic measures to be taken against the Baroda State officials figuring in the Dewan's findings during the Maharaja's absence from the State.

SOVIET GOVT. MORE HOSTILE TO SOCIALISTS!

Russell's Criticism Of Present Day Russian Policy

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept. 23.

In an article to the "Glasgow Forward", Mr. Bertrand Russell says: 'At the end of last war, Russian revolution and the creation of the League of Nations produced general hopefulness which is notably absent this time. Like other Socialists, I had high hopes of Russia, until I went there in 1920. Ever since then I have felt with increasing conviction that the kind of state which Soviet Government is engaged in creating is not one that Western Socialists should admire and that the attempt to ignore its evils has had disastrous effect on Left-Wing movements. Socialism without democracy must inevitably develop into tyranny. All that we, Western Socialists' value depends on Democracy quite as much as on Socialism. Following the example set by Marx who called Lasalle—Jew a "Nigger" Soviet Government has consistently shown more hostility to Socialists, whom it regarded as unorthodox, than to out and out reactionaries. In Germany, this attitude assisted to the rise of Hitler. In Spain, it contributed to Franco's victory. We must expect on Stalin's part greater hostility to the present British Government than to that of Mr. Churchill.

EX-FOOD DIRECTOR ARRESTED UNDER D.I.R.

HYDERABAD (Dn.), September 22 (O.P.I.)—Greatest reticense is being observed with regard to the charges under which Mr. C. C. Paul, ex-Food Director, was arrested. Enquiries made by the 'Orient Press" reveal that Mr. Paul was arrested under D.I.R. and Official Secrets Act. It appears that Mr. Paul is not well and therefore the case has been posted to September 28.

Lucknow University Union Restored

LUCKNOW, September 22. (A.P.I.: The Lucknow University Union has been resored by the University Authorities. A provisional Committee consisting of 39 members has been constituted which will function as the Union Executive Committee until a final decision is arrived at. First meeting of the Committee has been convened by the Senior Librarian of the Union for Sunday, September 23, in the Union Building.

GANDHIJI'S MESSAGE TO CELLER WAS UNHELPFUL

Need Of Agency To Keep Americans Informed Of Developments In India

(From D. F. Karaka, 'Chronicle' Representative)

NEW YORK, Sept. 23: Mr. Celler recently ripped Sir Frederick Puckle in a debate over the air.

Mr. Celler is the best friend of India has here. Unlike others who merely give us sympathy Mr. Celler acts. He is sponsor of the bill admitting Indians to United States citizenship.

Today Mr. Celler drives some home-truths regarding India on the Sterling Bloc at the expense of Mr. Joselyn Henessy, former Government of India publicist now apologist for maintenance of the Sterling Pool. Mr. Hennessy says: "The Sterling Block is maintained by agreement."

Mr. Celler replies: This is one story the books. India never consented. India rebelled against it.

Finally Mr. Celler says that the British Sterling area pool in peacetime is utterly inconsistent with the Bretton Woods proposals.

Mr. Celler recently asked Gandhiji for a message to American people. Gandhiji replied but unhelpfully. I feel that when men like Mr. Celler are of their own accord and for no personal gains fighting on our side here they should be helped as much as possible from India.

Mr. Celler asks for Indian newspapers. I feel newspapers' editors should make this possible

Asked about India Mr. Celler said: "I am of opinion that Indian public relations are lamentably inadequate and most ineffectual. Americans know nothing of the new industries of India, nothing of centuries of Indian culture and spiritual development. We have no motion pictures depicting their life, manners and customs. The picture we have of India is that she cannot stand by herself and without England India would descend into chaos!

"It is hoped that the Indian Government or private wealth might set up some agency not to propagandise but just to give Americans facts through motion pictures, radio and newspapers."

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA'S MINERAL RESOURCES

Expansion Of Geological Survey

Details are now available of the Central Government's scheme to expand the Geological Survey of India to enable it to undertake extensive exploration of the country's mineral and water resources, and thus assist post-war plans for industrial and economic development.

The primary function of the Survey is the preparation of a geological map which provides the basis for all other geological work. Equal importance will now be given to mineral development and economic geology. Under the scheme now planned, the functions of the Survey will cover: (a) preparation of geological maps, (b) economic geology, (c) engineering geology and water supply, (d) geophysical work and (e) dissemination of information.

For these purposes the existing Mapping Circles will be adequately increased, and two new Circles, one for Mineral Development, and the other for Engineering Geology will also be added. The Mineral Development Circle will consist of officers who have specialised in the study of certain minerals such as coal, mica, manganese, clays, gypsum, etc., and those in the Engineering Geology Circle will be specialists in the geological investigation of dam-sites, water supply or any geological problems relating to engineering.

It is pointed out that if the Department has to perform these diverse functions, expansion in the strength of the Survey is inevitable. The cadre of the geological officers, which was hardly 30 during pre-war days, will, under the expansion scheme, be raised to 125 as soon as possible. This figure is only the present target and it may be necessary to increase the strength further. Besides, the required compliment of geophysicists, mining, engineers, chemists, etc., will also be provided as rapidly as possible. As an immediate step, additional staff comprising 7 Superintending Geologists, 18 Geologists and 45 Assistant Geologists has been sanctioned bringing the cadre strength to 96. A more rapid increase is not feasible having regard to the dearth of qualified Geologists and the difficulty of giving adequate training to a large number of recruits.

All possible sources of recruitment in India and foreign countries are being explored and it is hoped to fill the sanctioned posts at an early date. An Italian Geophysicist has already joined the Survey and attempts are being made to obtain a second competent Geophysicist and a Petroleum Geologist from abroad.

The field activities of the Geological Survey can be adequately completed only if there are available suitable laboratories, a scientific library, a museum, a drawing office, and adequate facilities for chemical mineralogical, petrological and palaeontological work. Plans will be prepared for their extension and modification so as to bring them into line with the expanded activities of the Survey.

The advice of the Survey will be available to Provincial Governments, Indian States, Commercial Bodies and the public.

It is pointed out that the expansion plan chalked out may not necessarily be final. As the activities and influence of the Geological Survey extend, it is expected that the value of its work will be more widely appreciated, and demands on its services will increase. Its ultimate aim is the more efficient use of geological knowledge, not only in industry and engineering, but in all branches of the social structure.

Importance Of Wood Preservation

The enormous losses caused by deterioration of wood underline the importance of adopting proper methods of preserving it. Thus economically wood preservation is important and it also indirectly influences forest conservation.

The revised edition of Indian Forest Bulletin No. 110, recently published, is a brief introduction to wood preservation. After explaining the aim and scope of wood preservation and the agencies of wood deterioration, Indian timbers are classified on the basis of their natural durability. Wood preservatives are described under the following heads: preservative oils, water-soluble preservatives and toxic chemicals dissolved in volatile solvents. This is followed by a discussion on the preparation of timber for treatment, the various processes of treatment, classification of Indian timbers according to their amenability to impregnation with preservatives, the handling of timbers subsequent to treatment and the cost of treatment. Protection of wood by methods other than standard preservative treatments, protection of plywood, sapstain and its prevention and protection against fire are also briefly described.

MYSORE TEAM FOR INTER PROVINCIAL

BANGALORE, Sept. 22 (A. P. I.): The Mysore Team to participate in the Inter-Provincial Football Tournament scheduled to be held in Bombay will be as follows: Jayaram (Captain), Varadaraj, Basha Pallaki Dharma, Shanmugam, Basheer, Paul, Venkataramanappa, Raman, Ahmed, Nanjundiah, Kareem, Boralingiah and Sampangi (Jr.).

The team leaves Bangalore on September 26 and will play its first match on October 1 against the United Provinces.

St. John Ambulance (B. O.) Parsi Division

Varied Activities For 1944

The Divisional Committee of the Parsi Ambulance Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas have issued its 41st report of the working of the Division for the year ended 31st December 1944, from which the following extracts are taken:—

The membership of the Division at the close of the year was 108 including three Honorary Members, viz.:—Messrs. M. S. Banaji, F.C.R.A. (Lon.); R. J. Mobedji and Pay/Lieut. P. R. Kerawala, R.I.N., V.R.

One of the most outstanding public services rendered by the Division was at the time of the great explosion in the Bombay docks, when mobilising the services of members of the Division rendered first-aid to about 100 injured persons and removed them to various hospital after rendering first-aid in ambulances. 200 stranded persons were removed in motor ambulances from danger zones to places of safety. An Emergency First-Aid Post was established at our Headquarters at Lady Willingdon Building, where about 75 injured persons were rendered first-aid and allowed to go home or were removed to their residences.

When the demolition work in docks commenced, a First-Aid Post was established by the District Office, first at Victoria Docks G. Shed from the 19th April to 21st May and at Haji Bunder from 22nd May to 26th June 1944.

During the visit at the Docks on 25-4-1944 of Their Excellencies the Viceroy Field-Marshal Lord Wavell and Lady Wavell with Sir John Colville and Lady Colvillt, Superintendent D. F. Panthaki was presented before them. They enquired of the work done and expressed their appreciation of the help rendered to the injured during the explosions.

Besides rendering aid to 399 injured persons on the public duties, 280 cases of accidents, etc., treated by members have been reported while "Not on public Duty."

797 persons (against 550 in the previous year) were removed from one place to another, most of them requiring immediate service.

The report then deals with varied activities, such as the annual inspection by the Governor, Divisional Ambulance competitions, distribution of public duty prizes, etc.

30,000 MALARIA PATIENTS IN AMRELI PRANT.

RAJKOT, Sept. 22: Malaria has been raging in the rural areas in Kathiawar no fewer than 30,000 patients having been counted in the Amreli Prant alone. Gratuitous medical relief is being provided by the Sanrashtra Seva Samiti, Joravarnagar, to reduce the incidence of Malaria and Cholera in the peninsula.

IDOL OF KRISHNA UNEARTHED.

RAJKOT, Sept. 22: An idol of Lord Krishna of remote antiquity, which was recently been unearthed at Bhalak near Visnagar while digging a pit for a plantain plant has now been installed in a temple to the accompaniment of Vedic "Mantras".

NEW ARTS COLLEGE AT PETLAD.

RAJKOT, Sept. 22: Sheth Ramanlal, a leading philanthropist of Petlad, has constituted a Board of Education at Petlad and decided to interview Sir B. L. Mitter, Dewan of Baroda in connection with the project of starting an arts college at Petlad further to relieve the pressure on space available in Baroda College.

A VALIANT KISAN BEATS BACK 17 CATTLE-LIFTERS.

RAJKOT, Sept. 22: Some seventen Cattle-lifters of Visavadi, Jagdisan and Odaki situated near Dasada were recently beaten back, single-handed by the brother of Malji a Kisan of Nagwada near Jhinjhuvada, who was put "hors de combat" by the cattle-lifters.

QUADRUPLETS AT JALIA

RAJKOT, Sept. 22: Quadruplets were recently born at Jalia in Palitana State a young potter's wife. All the four male babies died forty minutes after birth.

MADRAS, Sept. 22 (API): Madras Provincial Scheduled Classes Labours' Association was inaugurated this evening at a public meeting, Rao Bahadur N. Sivaraj, M.L.A. (Central) presiding.

FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR BENGAL RECONSTRUCTION

CALCUTTA, September 22 (A.P.I.) The construction of over 3,500 miles of new roads, the raising of the standard of living by increased opportunities for employment, development of subsidiary industries, vastly improved agricultural, veterinary and health services, the liquidation of the permanent settlement, comprehensive irrigation and land reclamation projects, the implementation of the Sargent Educational Report and the strengthening of the administration generally—these are the principal features of Bengal's first five-year post-war plan of reconstruction published today.

The total cost of the plan at the end of the five-year period is estimated at Rs. 150 crores or, excluding the cost of national highways which are a general responsibility, Rs. 145 crores.

It is proposed to introduce compulsory primary education throughout Bengal in 20 years, that is half the period visualised in the Sargent Report

WHY NOT "DOLLAR BLOC" TO FIGHT "STERLING BLOC?"

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (A.P.A.): The British cannot abolish their imperial preference system until "they are liberated from their huge debt to Sterling Bloc Countries," Senator Brewster (Republican: Maine), declared to-day.

Brewster stated on a national broadcasting company round table that "we have got to recognize that the British cannot move away from the Sterling Bloc" until her indebtedness to Sterling Bloc countries is eased.

"I think we have got to help Britain get out of the mess she is in", he declared.

Brewster asserted the Empire Sterling Bloc would have to be liquidated or the United States would have to organise a "dollar bloc" to fight it.

Saying he knew that he had been considered anti-British, Brewster declared that his objectives is "to reach a fair understanding with the British."

"I am perfectly willing to sit in on an international poker game with the British or anyone else. But I do not want any cards up their sleeve. I want to make sure that we get a fair deal, if we help other countries to get back on their feet."

NATAL INDIAN CONGRESS

Deputation To Be Received By Govt. On October 4

DURBAN, Sept. 22 (Reuter): Government has agreed to receive a deputation from the Natal Indian Congress to hear their objections to the housing and expropriation ordinances recently passed by the Natal Provincial Council. Senator C. F. Clarkson, Minister of the Interior and Mr. H G. Lawrence, Minister of Welfare and Demobilisation will meet the deputation in Pretoria on October 4.

Mr. Pather, Joint Secretary of the Congress, said to-day that the objections to ordinances are on the ground that they are 'ultra vires' the powers of the Provincial Council in regard to the clause giving the Housing Board the power to buy and sell properties with restrictive conditions as to ownership and occupation in regard to racial groups.

KOREAN LEADER ASSAULTED

SEOUL, Sept. 22 (U.P.A.): Woon Heung Lyuh, Chairman of the Korean Provisional Commission, is in seclusion today after being assaulted and beaten by unidentified assailants as both conservatives and left-wingers attempted to achieve dominant political power.

Spellman Goes To Chungking

CHUNGKING, Sept. 23 (Reuter): Archbishop Spellman of New York arrived in Chungking today, on his first visit to China. Archbishop Spellman, who left Tokyo on Friday, would make no statement about the purpose of his visit to China.

NO EXPORT LICENSING FOR MACHINERY

LONDON, Sept. 21, (Reuter): Wide range of manufactured goods are being released from export control in a order further relaxing licensing requirements will come into force next Monday

Machinery been entirely removed from export licensing except for threshing machines combine harvesters contractors plant, and textile machinery and plant made before April 1941.

A large number of metal manufacturers have also been removed and licensing regulations now refer only to goods in short supply, such as enamelled holloware and aa few others

All vehicles and vehicle parts have been freed from control except vans, lorries, trucks chassis and diesel engines.

Some items, however including uranium compounds and other radioactive materials, have been added to the control list.

Indian Historical Records Commission

The Indian Historical Records Commission will meet at the invitation of the N.W.F.P. Government at Peshawar on October 29, 1945.

H. E. the Governor has consented to inaugurate the first day's meeting on October 29, 1945. Hon. Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh, Member-in-charge of the Department of Education, Government of India, will preside over the session.

All the Provincial Governments, Universities and nearly 24 major Indian States are to be represented and about seventy scholars are expected to attend the session. They will, during their stay at Peshawar, be treated as guests of the Frontier Province Government.

One of the most important items on the agenda this year is a twenty-year publication programme for the Central Government. The N.W.F.P. Government are on this occasion organising an exhibition of historical documents, coins and paintings.

GERMAN RUMOUR FACTORIES WORK FULL BLAST

WITH U. S. OCCUPATION FORCES IN GERMANY, September 22. (Reuter): German "rumour factories" are working full blast.

Many Germans believe that Hitler spoke over the Japanese radio just before Japan collapsed and promised to return to Germany in five years.

Another rumour circulated in the hope of splitting the Allies is the imminent war between America and Russia, while a third is that Germany will become a British Dominion.

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BAN ON SAINIK PRESS LIFTED?

(From Our Correspondent)

AGRA, Sept. 22: The U. P. Government has withdrawn orders prohibiting the publication of the Daily and Weekly "Sainik" (Hindi newspaper) and the use of "Sainik" Press.

Police Guard was withdrawn this evening without making over charge of the premises and material which remained under police custody since August 1942.

Muslim Students' Envoy To World Youth Conference

NEW DELHI, Sept. 23 (A.P.I.): Mr. Z. A. Zuberi, a Delhi journalist, will represent the All-India Muslim Students' Federation at the World Youth Conference to be held in London from October 31, to November 9.

He will also represent in London a number of Muslim newspapers in India.

Bombay Visitors To Ceylon Muslim Conference

COLOMBO, Sept. 22 (A.P.I.): Three Muslim lady visitors, the Nawab Begum of Janjira, Atiya Begum, President of the Three Arts Circle, Bombay, and Lady Shah Nawaz Bhutto of Karachi arrived in Colombo today to take part in the first Indo-Ceylon Muslim Women's Congress tomorrow.

Mr. Fayzee Rahman of Bombay, founder of the Academy of Islam also arrived today to preside over the All-Ceylon Muslim Conference.

KARACHI, Sept. 22. (U.P.I.): In response to public agitation the Governor has abolished the fee of Rs. 10 which every fresh application for the Sind Assembly Vote is required to accompany under the Sind Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules.

END OF WAR HITS NATIONAL INCOME

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (APA): An 8,000,000,000-Dollar decline in the national income of the United States will be recorded in the second half of 1945 with the cessation of war spending, Mr. Henry Wallace, the Secretary of Commerce, estimated to-day.

Mr Wallace used the estimate as another plea for full employment and the attainment of his goal of 60,000,000 jobs.

EXPORT CONTROL

Mr. J. A. Krug, Chairman of the War Production Board, said lumber is one material whose export may be limited. Earlier the war production board ordered manufacturers of motor cars and trucks not to send overseas any more than the percentage exported before the war. This procedure will probably be followed with other commodities.

Bright Future Before Burma, Says Jovbert

LONDON, Sept. 23 (Reuter): The future of Burma is bright despite the destruction caused by the Japanese occupation, declares Air-Chief Marshal Sir Philip Joubert in an article in the Sunday "News of the World" to-day.

Sir Philip Joubert was until recently Chief of Staff to Lord Mountbatten at the S.E.A.C. and formerly commander of the R.A.F. in India, declares.

Arabs United On Common Policy

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 22 (Reuter):—Abdul Rehman Azzam Bey, Secretary-General of the Arab League, declared on his return here from a tour of the Middle East countries that all Arab States were united in following a common future foreign policy.

Azzam Bey, who is flying to London next Wednesday, also declared that all members of the Arab League were convinced that Tripolitania was ready for independence.

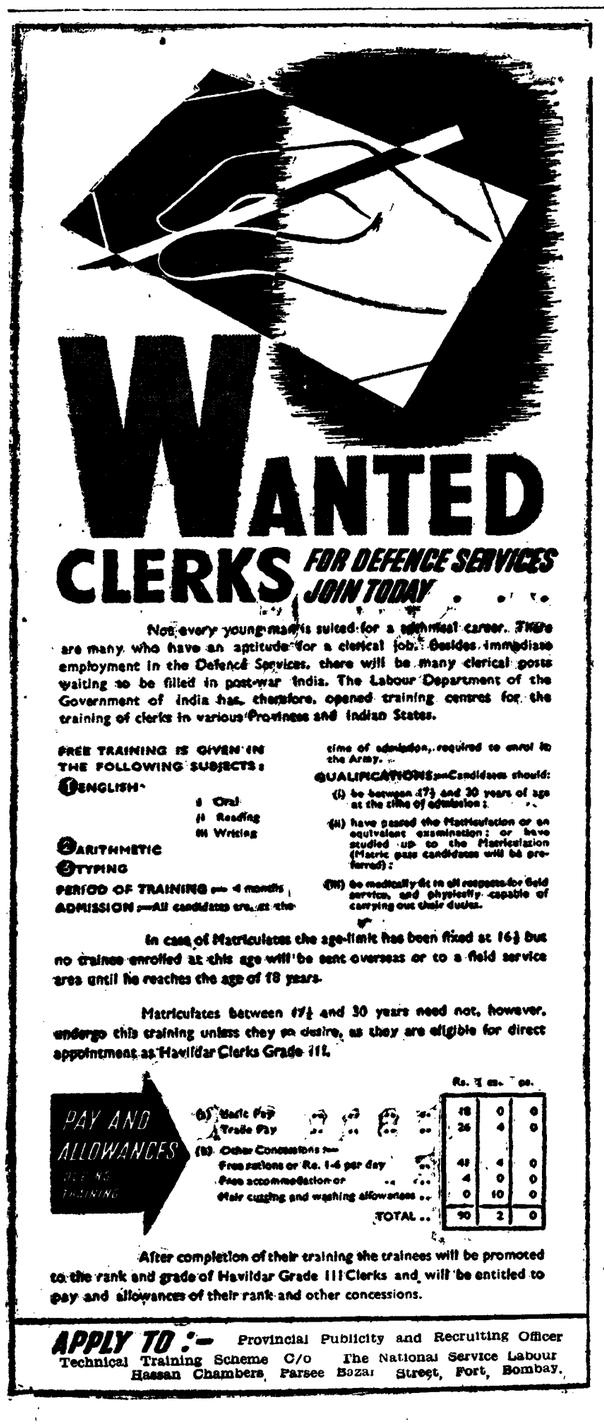
From London Azzam Bey will go to Washington.

PALESTINE ARABS FORM PEOPLE'S PARTY

JERUSALEM, Sept. 23 (Reuter):—The formation of a Palestine "Arab People's Party" with a Leftist programme, and comprising middle-class elements has been prematurely disclosed by the publication of its programme in a Jerusalem newspaper today.

Dr. Pattabhi To Open Exhibition

HUBLI, Sept. 23 API): Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya will open the exhibition of the Karnataka Village Industries to be held at Dharwar on October 2—the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. It is reliably understood that Dharwar District Local Board has decided to present a civic address to Pattabhi Seetharamayya on this occasion.


WANTED
CLERKS FOR DEFENCE SERVICES JOIN TODAY
Not every young man is suited for a technical career. There are many who have an aptitude for a clerical job. Besides immediate employment in the Defence Services, there will be many clerical posts waiting to be filled in post-war India. The Labour Department of the Government of India has, therefore, opened training centres for the training of clerks in various Provinces and Indian States.
FREE TRAINING IS GIVEN IN THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS:
1 ENGLISH:
i Oral
ii Reading
iii Writing
2 ARITHMETIC
3 TYPING
PERIOD OF TRAINING — 4 months
ADMISSION:—All candidates are, at the time of admission, required to enrol in the Army.
QUALIFICATIONS:—Candidates should:
(i) be between 17½ and 30 years of age at the time of admission;
(ii) have passed the Matriculation or an equivalent examination; or have studied up to the Matriculation (Matric pass candidates will be preferred);
(iii) be medically fit in all respects for field service, and physically capable of carrying out their duties.
In case of Matriculates the age-limit has been fixed at 16½ but no trainee enrolled at this age will be sent overseas or to a field service area until he reaches the age of 18 years.
Matriculates between 17½ and 30 years need not, however, undergo this training unless they so desire, as they are eligible for direct appointment as Havildar Clerks Grade III.
PAY AND ALLOWANCES DURING TRAINING
Rs. A. P.
(a) Basic Pay 18 0 0
Trade Pay 26 4 0
(b) Other Concessions:—
Free rations or Rs. 1-6 per day 45 4 0
Free accommodation or 4 0 0
Hair cutting and washing allowances 0 10 0
TOTAL 90 2 0
After completion of their training the trainees will be promoted to the rank and grade of Havildar Grade III Clerks and will be entitled to pay and allowances of their rank and other concessions.
APPLY TO:— Provincial Publicity and Recruiting Officer Technical Training Scheme C/o The National Service Labour Hassan Chambers, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

R

RENEWAL OF RATION CARDS

(WEEK—September 23 to 29)

The work of renewing the current foodgrains and sugar ration cards in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District for the year 1946 by pasting slips over them, will be done during this week at the shops mentioned below.

Those whose foodgrains and sugar cards are registered at any of those shops should send all the cards of the household on the usual day during the week when they normally draw their rations and get them renewed. Cards should be got renewed even if no rations are to be drawn during the week To facilitate filling in details on the renewal slip, any other cards such as for kerosene, milk or cloth should also be sent along with the foodgrains and sugar ration cards.

RATIONS WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO BE DRAWN ON UNRENEWED CARDS DURING SUBSEQUENT WEEKS

The hours for renewal and also for the issue of rations at the ration shops concerned, during the week will be 8-30 A.M. to 11-30 A.M. and 3 P.M. to 7 P.M. and at the Government Grain Shops 8-30 A.M. to 12 noon and 2 P.M. to 6 P.M.

A WARD—RATION SHOPS—Nos. 17, 350, 351, 512 and 513 GOVERNMENT GRAIN SHOP—No. 1.

B WARD—RATION SHOPS—Nos. 36, 63, and 510. GOVERNMENT GRAIN SHOP—No. 65. COMMUNAL STORES—Nos. 2, 14, 43 and 47. CO-OPERATIVE STORE—No. 12.

C WARD—RATION SHOPS—Nos. 7, 8, 46, 47, 48, 73, 378, 383, 494, 495, 497, 508 and 560. GOVERNMENT GRAIN SHOPS—Nos 6 and 134. COMMUNAL STORES—Nos. 3 and 23. CO-OPERATIVE STORE—No. 2.

D WARD—RATION SHOPS—Nos. 97, 101, 102, 140, 142, 156, 389, 488, 489 and 490. GOVERNMENT GRAIN SHOPS—Nos. 7, 112, 114, 177, 177 and 181.

E (EAST)—RATION SHOPS—Nos. 209, 220, 376, 443, and 471. GOVERNMENT GRAIN SHOP—No. 128. COMMUNAL STORES—Nos. 28 and 59.

E (WEST)—RATION SHOPS—Nos. 168, 210, 211, 212, 225, 227, 395, 396, 397, 419, 462 and 547. GOVERNMENT GRAIN SHOPS—Nos. 51 and 115.

F (NORTH)—RATION SHOPS—Nos. 207 and 250. GOVERNMENT GRAIN SHOPS—Nos. 17, 56, 84 and 138. CO-OP. STORE—No. 23

F (SOUTH)—RATION SHOPS—Nos. 236, 237, 238, 265 and 279. GOVERNMENT GRAIN SHOPS—Nos. 10 and 90.

G (NORTH)—RATION SHOPS—Nos. 317, 320, 321, 323, 324, 344, 408, 433, 543 and 556. GOVERNMENT GRAIN SHOPS—Nos. 150 and 234.

G (SOUTH)—RATION SHOPS—Nos. 297, 338, 405, 438, 484 and 534. GOVERNMENT GRAIN SHOP—No. 35.

BANDRA—RATION SHOPS—Nos. B|1, B|2, B|4 and B|18. GOVERNMENT GRAIN SHOPS—Nos. 102 and 249. COMMUNAL STORE—No. 3. CO-OPERATIVE STORE—No. 1.

PARLE-ANDHERI—RATION SHOPS—Nos. A|4, A|5, A|6, A|20 and A|22. GOVERNMENT GRAIN SHOPS—Nos. 204 and 245.

MALAD—RATION SHOPS—Nos. MD|2, MD|3 and MD|4.

BORIVLI—RATION SHOP—No. BOR|4. GOVERNMENT RAIN SHOP—No. 92.

KURLA—RATION SHOPS—Nos. K|3, K|4, K|5 and K|6.

GHATKOPAR—RATION SHOPS—Nos. G|1, G|2 and G|3. COMMUNAL STORE—No. 2.

MULUND—RATION SHOP—No. ML|1.

Atomic Bomb, "Most Destructive Discovery Made By Man"

Cripps' Passionate Plea For World Co-operation To Save Civilisation

LONDON, Sept. 23. (Reuter): A passionate plea for world co-operation was made to-day by Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, who declared that "the Atomic bomb is the most disastrous and destructive discovery ever made by man, and the most compelling force ever set in motion to bring about a sensible and speedy solution to the age-old problem of how to avoid war".

A world federation or international federation or co-operation, Sir Stafford said, had hitherto been looked upon as a very long term objective, but the Atomic bomb had telescoped history and had made it impossible for us to await long years of acute danger of war, because from that war civilisation and mankind would not survive. We must, therefore, approach the problem as if we had lived through a long preparatory stage and were now confronted with an ultimate solution.

"We have reached a stage here when two countries able to launch simultaneously. Atomic bombs can be sure of mutual destruction, and war must therefore be written out of possible ways of settling disputes in future", the socialist leader said:

GREAT AND URGENT TASK

"We may have a few years yet in which the Atomic bomb is not a common weapon in the hands of all major Powers, but they will be pitifully few to the imminent task that confronts us. During those years we must find a way out by which we can settle world differences without war. This is a matter which must be taken up by every one, and not merely by a few overworked statesmen. It is essentially a job in which the driving power must come from common men and women all over the world. I do not doubt the willingness of statesmen, but the task is so great and urgent that we cannot hope to get it carried through unless we have the driving power of world opinion behind it.

The atomic bomb should hang like the sword of damocles for ever over our heads to drop and strike us until such time we have satisfied ourselves that we have some effective means to remove its danger, while yet harnessing this new and wonderful power to the service of man".

Concluding Sir Stafford said:

"We must face certain facts that if there is another war in ten years time or thereafter, the atomic bomb, probably in a far more powerfully destructive force will be available to the contestants. That means that if there is another war our civilisation will be destroyed".

PRESENT JAPANESE CABINET

The new Japanese cabinet, formed by Prince General NARUHIKO HIGASHI-KUNI, the Premier (alone in front row) includes: (second row, left to right): Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Munitions Minister Chikuhei Nakajima, Minister Without Portfolio Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Justice Minister Dr. Cruzo Iwata. Third row, left to right: Education and Welfare Minister Kenzo Matsumura, Agriculture and Commerce Minister Kotaro Sengoku, Home Minister Iwao Yamazaki, Finance Minister Juichi Tsushima, Transportation Minister Naoto Kohiyama, and Minister Without Portfolio Taketora Ogata.

Major of the Fifth Indian Division with Major-General Shimura, Commanding the Japanese Seventh Army and two of his staff, just before quitting Singapore.

Freedom Struggle In Java

Jap Police Hunt For Nationalists

BATAVIA, Sept. 22 (U.P.A): As the Japanese military forces here made the first move toward carrying out the Allied demands to restore order in Java, Dr. Sukar No, head of the new "republic", came out in the open by addressing a meeting and declaring that Indonesia was already independent and would remain so. cables a United Press of America correspondent.

Japanese military police swooped down on terrorists and arrested seven for the illegal possession of arms.

Officials admitted however that Shimizu the leader of the terrorist band —"The Black Fan"—is still successfully evading their "protective custody", but they have arrested Dr. Muhamod Yamin who disowned the nationalist movement as "too moderate."

Five Japanese were killed, nine were wounded and several were beaten in guerilla disorders in Java, reports the United Press of America.

Indo-China's Struggle

SAIGON, Sept. 22 (U.P.A.): Dr. Phan Van Bach. President of the Vietminh Party's Executive Committee (popular front for Indo-Chinese independence) and President of the South Indo-China government, in an exclusive interview with the United Press of America correspondent Ivan Kingsley, said that "we shall fight for our independence if necessary."

"The only solution of the present political crisis is for France to renounce her claims to Indo-China, giving the country complete independence," Dr. Van Bach said.

Chinese Accept Jap Surrender In Indo-china

CHUNGKING, Sept. 22 (U.P.A.): Chinese forces accepting the Japanese surrender in Indo-China reached the vicinity of Haiphong, the Chinese Military Council announced today. Central Government forces entered Anking, capital of Anhwei Province.

JAP PRESS IN STRAIGHT JACKET

TOKYO, Sept. 21 (U.P.A.): General of the Army Douglas A. MacArthur has imposed rigid restrictions on the Japanese press which is now not allowed to disturb public tranquillity falsely and to criticize the Allies, to omit pertinent details or to propagandize.

Lt.-Gen. Doihara Handed Over To U. S. 8th Army

TOKYO, Sept. 23 (Reuter): Lt.-Gen. Kenji Doihara, Commander of the Japanese First General Army was, to-night, haned over to the United States Eighth Army, by the Japanese Government, 24 hours after Gen. MacArthur ordered his arrest.

Lt.-Gen. Doihara received his appointment only recently in succession to Field-Marshal Sugiyama who committed suicide on September 12.

DANGE TO PRESS EXPULSION OF SPAIN AND ARGENTINE

PARIS, Sept. 23 (U.P.A.): S. A. Dange, head of the All-India Trade Union delegation at the World Trades Union Congress, in an interview with the United Press of America stated that his group had got on record the Franco regime in Spain and that of Juan Peron in the Argentine and will probably vote in favour of any move against these countries.

Hurley On Way Home

CHUNGKING, Sept. 22 (U.P.A.): General Patrick J. Hurley, the American Ambassador to China, left by plane for the United States via Manila today.

RANGACHARI TO PLAY FOR HINDUS IN PENTANGULAR

MADRAS, Sept. 22 (A.P.I.): C. R Rangachari, the Madras fast bowler has accepted the invitation of the Bombay Hindu Gymkhana to play for the Hindus in the forthcoming Pentangular Tournament.

OUT TO BREAK WORLD RECORD

LUCKNOW, Sept. 23 (A.P.I.): Robin Chatterjee of Allahabad, who is attempting to break the world record of five miles menacled swimming entered the Suraj Kund tank at 12-20 p. m. today.

SERVICES JAMES CUP HOCKEY TOURNAMENT: Entries are invited from Service Teams only for the above Hockey Tournament by 15th October 1945 they should be addressed to Hony. Secretary, H.M.I. Dockyard Sports' Club, Lion Gate Bombay.

The Government of Bombay has approved the transfer of the office of the Debt Adjustment Board from Medha (Satara District) to Satara, until October 31, owing to an outbreak of plague.

KINGDOM OFFERED TO JOURNALIST

COLOMBO, Sept. 23 (A.P.I.): The Japanese offered to make Mr. M. Saravanamuttu, Ceylonese Journalist, formerly editor of "the Straits Echo" Singapore, "King of Ceylon" after they invaded the island, says the special correspondent of "The Ceylon Observer" from Penang.

Describing his experiences under the Japanese Mr. Saravanamuttu said that he was imprisoned for refusing to co-operate with the Japanese and was treated as a high political prisoner. "I am glad that I was saved the painful task of accompanying the Japanese to my homeland as a puppet King", said Mr. Savaranarauttu. He added that the Penang Celonese and he were forced to join the Ceylon department.

BADGES DISTRIBUTED TO A. A. FACTORY WORKERS

Air Vice Marshal Carter's Tribute To Mr. Rusi Mistry

The officers and employees of the Asian Air Associates was 'en fete' on Sunday—the day of the celebration of the second anniversary of their establishment. It was a pleasant function that came off at the factory of the establishment at Worli, when a grand reception was accorded to Mr. Rusi Mistry, the Managing Director and in fact the moving spirit of the Asian Air Associates.

Air Vice-Marshal E. Carter presided over the function. Fifty gold and 500 silver Asian Air badges were distributed among the workers on the occasion. An interesting programme of music and dancing entertained the guests.

Wing Commander F. W. Jenkins traced the history of the Asian Air Associates and spoke about the magnificent contribution it had made towards Allied war effort.

Congratulating Mr. Mistry on the herculean task he had undertaken in setting up the factory, Air Vice-Marshal O. E. Carter said that the R.A.F was faced with setting up in this country an organization to prepare maintain and overhaul all complex equipment involved in the modern warfare. Possibly one of the most difficult tasks was that of the repair and overhaul of signal and wireless equipment, radio equipment, etc. He could safely say that the R.A.F. had nothing but praise for the energy with which Mr. Mistry tackled his task; and this applied equally to every man in the factory who had helped in the production of wireless instruments, specialised vehicles, etc., which were used by the R.A.F. in their operations.

In a fitting reply, Mr. Mistry thanked his workers for the honour done to him and expressed satisfaction at the rapid development of his factory which had called for 500 more hands during the last year.

The celebrations terminated with a dinner given by Mr. Mistry at Green's, in honour of the Air Vice-Marshal O. E. Carter.

Stimson Closes Career As Secretary Of War

WASHINGTON.—Henry L. Stimson, whose retirement as United States Secretary of War was announced today by President Truman, had a long career of public service as a lawyer, diplomat, soldier and administrator. He became Secretary of War in June 1940 at the age of 73 Stimson had served in the Cabinet or in high administrative positions under six presidents—Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Calvin Coolidge, Herbert Hoover, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman.

He was one of the first prominent Americans to speak out vigorously against Axis aggression. In the days when most people laughed at Hitler, Stimson warned that the Nazi leader was dangerous and bent on world domination.

A lifelong Republican, Stimson assumed responsibilities of the war secretaryship in a Democratic administration at a time when his country was in great danger. The late President Roosevelt appointed him and another Republican—the late Secretary of Navy Frank Knox—to further the unity of the nation while Axis leaders were moving toward the height of their power. Stimson helped to build the United States Army to wartime strength of over eight million men and its size, strength and successes are a tribute to his efforts and abilities.

Stimson was born September 21, 1867. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1891.

When the United States entered the First World War Stimson, who had served as war secretary in President Taft's cabinet, applied for active Army service. He was appointed judge advocate general in the Army reserve. Stimson thereupon enlisted in the Army as a private at the age of 49. When Washington officials discovered Stimson drilling in the ranks, they gave him a commission and Stimson later saw combat service in Europe.—USIS.

INCREASE IN INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN INDIA

Working Of Workmen's Compensation Act

The number of industrial accidents increased from 31,089 in 1942 to 44,826 in 1943, according to statistics collected in the Labour Department of the Central Government for the working of the Workmen's Compensation Act., 1923, during the year 1943.

The amount of compensation paid for these accidents also rose from Rs. 14,08,035 in the previous year to Rs. 22,83,991 in 1943. The amount of compensation paid per case was Rs. 51 as against Rs. 45.3, in the previous year.

As in the previous years only a few trade unions were reported to have assisted their members in obtaining compensation. In Bombay only the Textile Labour Association at Ahmedabad took interest in handling cases under the Act. The total amount of compensation secured through the Association was Rs. 20,230. Insurance companies also played an important part in the speedy disposal of claims in that Province.

During the year under review there was an increase in the number of proceedings before Commissioners—the total number of cases, including those pending from the previous year, being 3,972 as against 2,981 in 1942.

The total number of adult persons in respect whom compensation was awarded during the year was 2,425 of whom 2,302 were men and only 123 women. In 1,256 cases the injuries were fatal, in 1,051 they resulted in permanent disablement and in the remaining 118 in temporary disablement. There were relatively more accidents among the workers of lower wage categories, and it is pointed out that a greater number of workers falls in these categories. It also indicates that a great deal has still to be done to get more attention paid, to "safety-first" methods. It was reported from U.P. that formation of safety-first committees made very little progress and the few in existence had not got into their full working stride.

New U. S. War Secretary

WASHINGTON.—Robert P. Patterson, who was nominated by President Truman to serve as United States Secretary of War, has since 1940 played a vital role as Under Secretary of war in helping to direct the massing of America's industrial and armed might for the victorious war against Germany and Japan.

Now 54 years old, Patterson, a fast moving, efficient administrator who rises early and often works far into night, was appointed assistant secretary of war by the late President Roosevelt in July 1940 and stepped up to the office of under secretary when that post was created in December of the same year.

One of his first acts after entering the department was the adoption of a system of compulsory military service under which the United States Army and Navy were built to their wartime strength. Especially concerned with the problems of Army procurement, Patterson during the war made visits to the far flung battlefronts to see at first hand the performances of American troops and their leaders.

"Miserable Copyist Of Churchillian Imperialism"

CAMBRIDGE, Sept. 23 (A.P.I.)—President of the Cambridge University Majlis, Mr. Subrata Roy Chawdhury said today that the new proposals made by Prime Minister Attlee for the future Government of India might well have been made by Mr. Churchill or Mr. Amery.

"Let Mr. Attlee be a true Socialist and not a miserable copyist of Churchillian imperialism."

SUBHAS WOULD HAVE EXPOSED BR. IMPERIALISM

Dr. Dutt's Tributes To Indian Patriot

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Dr. D. N. Dutt, who presided over the Caxton Hall meeting on Saturday said that they were there to pay homage to one who was one of the foremost Indian patriots.

"Whatever I say here," he said cannot express sufficiently my deep admiration for his courage, endurance spirit of self-safrifice for the cause of our motherland. Babu Subhas Bose gave untiringly all his energy for freeing our motherland from foreign bondage for which he was persecuted and made to suffer—literally tortured —mentally and physically. He was ready to act at any price, according to his conviction, for the freedom of India. He believed in and followed the political philosophy of the late Lokamanya Tilak and Vithalbhai Patel.

"WAR CRIMINAL NO 1."

"If Subhas Bose had fallen in Allies' hands as a war criminal, I have no doubt that he would have welcomed trial to expose to the whole world the ruthlessness with which cruelties were caused to millions of people by British Imperialism which, in reality, was War Criminal Number One.

"He would have stood in the dock as an Indian. He would not have pleaded that he was a naturalised Japanese or German or for that matter Spaniard or Russian. He would have welcomed any penalty for the sake of India.

"It is a matter of great sorrow that he has died at such a young age.

"India today is almost entirely guided by Mahatma Gandhi whose leadership we loyally follwo. We who are the rank and file must necessarily remain disciplined and act as the followers of the Congress and accept its guidance and not that of any other organisation."

INDIA'S GREATEST PATRIOT NEXT TO MAHATMA

LONDON, Sept. 22 (A.P.I.): Subhas Chandra Bose was described as India's greatest patriot and the greatest man in India after Mahatma Gandhi at a memorial meeting tonight to the former Congress President organised by the Indian Independence Union.

Indians belonging to several organisations attended and among the speakers was an Englishwoman, Miss Margaret Flint.

After unanimously passing the resolution of condolence at the death of Mr. Bose, the meeting formed a Committee to aid those whose had joined Bose's Indian National Army.

It was decided to appeal for funds in Britain which will be sent to the Indian National Congress.

Dance & Music Vitally Linked

Shanta Demonstrates It In Bharat Natya Recital

The success achieved by Smt. Shanta Rao in her premiere of Bharat Natya dances at the Excelsior Theatre on Thursday is the just reward of patience, perseverence and devotion with which she has undergone training in the difficult and complex technique. With graceful and facile movements, gestures and expressions Smt. Shanta presented an exposition of Bharat Natya in all its stages, details and aspects. Though she scrupulously remained loyal to the traditional technique, she found sufficient scope to assert her individuality as a talented and versatile, artiste. She began with 'Alarippu' and rose to the height of the heavy items like "Varnam" and "Tillana."

In "Alarippu" Smt. Shanta gave a vivid idea of the basic patterns of the dance-structure and used them in the subsequent numbers. Her "Jetiswaram" in Chakravagam unveiled the beauty of synchronisation of the footwork and bodily movements with the 'Swaras' pronounced vocally and the 'Jatis' produced by the Mridanga of the three elements which are the essentials of Nritta.

"Varnam' was noteworthy for its poetic and musical merits. Smt. Shanta held, in it, Nritta and Abhinaya in balance and with clear cut movements laid accent on the laya-aspect in the 'finali.' Kalyani gave extra dimension to "Varnam." The Abhinaya items, which were easily intelligible, were based upon some of the popular episodes relating to Shiva, Krishna and Radha.

Smt. Shanta went through the test of "Tillana" with agility and alacrity displayed by her throughout the performance and also rendered it lively by beautiful sculpturesque poses between some of its sequences. In 'Natanamidinar" she demonstrated, with accuracy, the dance-type of 'Natanam', distinct from 'Tandav.'

The performance emphasised the vital link between music and dance.

Haridas Swami Jayanti

The birth-day of Maharaj Shri Haridas Swami, who lived at Brindavan in the mediaeval age and who was a great saint, poet and music-composer —was celebrated for the first time in Bombay, at the Blavatsky Lodge on September 15. The proceedings began with the benedictory song by Mr. J. M Ahivasi and with garlanding the portrait of Haridasji which was enlarged by him for the occasion.

His Holiness Goswami Shri Gokulnathji Maharaj who presided over the function, appreciated the organisation of the celebration and explained the bhakti-cult and work of Haridasji. Speeches on the different aspects of Swamiji's life were made by Goswami Shri Dikshitji Maharaj, Dr. Motichandra, Messrs. Samaldas Gandhi, Jyotundra Dave, D. G. Vyas and Goswami Shri Vrajajivanlalji Maharaj of Brindavan who represented the Radhavallabh sect. A poem, which was composed by Pandit Bhagvandattji Chaturvedi of Muttra was recited by himself.

Select songs composed by Haridas Swami were rendered in the different tunes and in the Dhruvapada and Dhamar styles by Pandits Talyaramji Patankerji Burwa, Trikamdasji, Dhaniramji, Laxmanprasadji Chanbe and Shyambabuji. The vocalists were ably assisted with accompaniments by Mr Kantilal Nayak Patianwalla and Pandit Makhanlalji The instrumental solos of harmonium, beena and mridanga were contributed by Goswami Shri Dwarkeshlalji Maharaj, Goswami Shri Mukundlalji and Pandit Makhanlalpi respectively with music-programme of the function.

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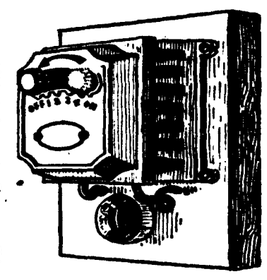

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WEATHER CHART

POONA, Sept. 23. (A.P.I.) The following is the weather chart showing maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, total rainfall from 1st January 1945 and departure from normal recorded at 9-0 hours (I S T) on 23rd Sept. 1945.

Allahabad 92 78 T 31.8 minus 5.2 Amraoti 83 73 0 33 0 plus 3.9 BOMBAY 81 74 1.7 86.7 plus 20.1 Calcutta 92 80 T 36.7 minus 18.5 Cawnpore 91 76 0 22.2 minus 10 6 New Delhi 92 77 0 4 24.6 nil Hyderabad (Dn.) 86 69 0 25.3 plus 0.8 Jacobabad 103 870 0.6 plus 2.3 Jubbulpore 83 72 0 60.6 plus 7-1 Karachi 86 78 0 6.3 minus 1.1 Lahore 95 74 0 20 1 plus 1.8 Lucknow 90 76 1.0 30.3 minus 6.8 Madras 95 79 0 20.0 plus 2.7 Nagpur 84 78 0 52 6 plus 8.2 Poona 76 71 T 21.9 plus 1.8 Surat 78 74 15.3 58.7 plus 20.6.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

India's freedom is not freedom for merely one-fifth of the human race—it is more than that. It is freedom from exploitation to all oppressed peoples everywhere.

—Smti. Vijayalakshmi Pandit.

The Bombay Chronicle

THE A.-I. C. C.

The All-India Congress Committee meeting, held after three years at the very place which witnessed the fateful session of August 1942, naturally stirs up memories of those eventful days. Government then thought that with all the armoury that war had put into its hands it could crush the Congress in a few days. Indeed, Government did put into prison in a few days, on one pretext or other or without any pretext, almost all Congress leaders and workers of any influence. Nay, the repression then inaugurated on an unprecedented scale has not yet ceased. But the Congress is far from being crushed. It is very much alive and kicking. It is rather the end of British Imperialism in India that is in sight. The people had a terrible experience for many a month. But they have not only survived it but are to-day stronger, better organised and more determined than ever to win independence. The people pre-eminently deserve the A.-I. C. C.'s congratulations on "the courage and endurance with which they withstood the fierce and violent onslaught of the British power". Nor are the people disposed to give up their "Quit India" resolution. Nay, as Sardar Vallabhbhai pointed out, Congress would soon have to say "Quit Asia" instead of "Quit India".

The growing anti-Government temper of no mean section of the people showed itself in the opposition to the suggestion of Congress policy of "negotiation and settlement when possible" and to the Congress offer of co-operation at Simla and even to the contesting of the next elections. Even an ex-Congress Minister like Babu Sampurnanand wondered what could be the utility of negotiating with a Government which was not at all anxious to have the co-operation of the Congress and which still continued its restrictive measures. Most Congressmen, however, approve of the resolution on policy because it emphasises the need for "non-co-operation and direct action when necessary" and because they have proved their capacity for direct action at a moment's notice. As regards elections they are to be contested mainly because Congress can demonstrate that it can win in spite of the many handicaps to which it is yet subjected and can use the legislatures for the very purpose of furthering the cause of freedom. It is true that the fight on the Council front is not always of the greatest advantage. That only means, as Dr. Rajendra Prasad pointed out, that the nation should be ever prepared for the more fundamental programme of Satyagraha.

As was to be expected, the A. I. C. C. has emphatically disapproved of the new proposals of the British Government as "vague, inadequate and unsatisfactory". The Committee has also good reason to suspect that the British policy towards India is "based on delaying every advance and in attempting to create new problems and fresh complications". Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who moved the resolution on this subject, rightly pointed out that there was not the slightest change of heart on the part of the British Government and this was proved by, among other things, the precipitate dissolution of several legislatures so as to prevent autonomy from functioning, the refusal to revise the electoral rolls and the continuation of of Section 93 regime in several provinces. The ending of this regime would give the same power to the Congress as to the Muslim League and other parties. But, evidently, such fairness and impartiality do not suit the authorities concerned. Maulana Hifzur-Rehman was bitter but not without reason when he remarked that Government was doing everything to keep the people of India divided and then appealing to Indians to get united. The outstanding feature of the discussion on this resolution was the outspoken speech of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who gave expression to the firm determination of the Congress not to carry on any negotiation with the Muslim League. It is significant that though there was much discussion on the resolution and several amendments were moved, most of the amendments were finally withdrawn, two had only seven votes in their favour, and the original resolution was passed without a division amidst cheers. It is now necessary that the Congress election propaganda should be carried on without any delay and on an unprecedentedly intensive and extensive scale. We hope workers and funds, too, will be available on an unprecedented scale.

Frankly Speaking

Wanted Independent Inquiry

According to a press note of the U. P. Government, the Commissioner of Rohilkhand Division, who was asked to enquire and report about the death on August 23 of Mr. Diwan Singh, a prisoner in the Bareilly Central Prison, has reported that Mr. Singh died purely of pneumonia and not as a result of a hunger strike or an assault made on him by jail officials or both, as alleged in the press. And in stating so the Commissioner relies on the finding, after a post-mortem examination, that there were no external or internal marks of injury. It is admitted that Mr Singh did go on a hunger strike, that artificial feeding had to be resorted to on August 21. If so it is possible for a pneumonia patient on a hunger-strike to die as a result of an assault which does not leave external or internal marks of injury. It is also significant that two convict prisoners allege that Mr. Singh was assaulted by jail officials. These facts demand something more than a departmental inquiry. They demand independent inquiry by a non-official body.

MacArthur's Policy

An American journalist has published a report of what General MacArthur said over a fortnight ago. Asked how long occupation forces would need to stay in Japan, he is reported to have replied "Six months if we handle the Japanese right—and by that I mean if we are not too ruthless." If he made such a statement it would mean that he regarded an incredible miracle as a positive probability. It is simply impossible to imagine that the Allies can achieve all their immediate and long range objectives as regards Japan in six months. Actually what he meant was, as was reported at the time, that in six months time he would need no more than 200,000 troops as the occupation army in Japan. The main point that General MacArthur made was about the kind of attitude he thought desirable. He prefers a policy of not being "too ruthless." This is both wise and justified by the success achieved so far. But Americans interpreted him as advocating positive leniency.

A Wise Suggestion

The result is a list of instructions sent to him by President Truman who tells the Supreme Commander "Your general policy is to use the existing Government of Japan, not to support it. Changes in the form of Government initiated by the Japanese people or Government in the direction of modifying its feudal and authoritarian tendencies are to be permitted and favoured." The General is then instructed as to what he should do, which all is designed to destroy the present economic and military structure, but does not suggest any alternative basis of life for the Japanese. In this connection the Moscow paper "Red Star" advocates agrarian reform for Japan as the "salvation from her long sins of aggression and militarism." It is a very sensible suggestion, for the basis of Japanese militarism is feudalism where peasants own no land. This proposal is worth considering. And if President Truman and his colleagues so desire the reform can be helped forward by the occupation authorities under the instruction directing General MacArthur to favour modification of feudal tendencies. But will President Truman so desire?

A Serious Situation

There are rumours to the effect that the Council of Foreign Ministers is about to terminate on a sour note, in other words break up in complete failure and mutual antagonism. The results of such a tragedy will be grave indeed. Such rumours should be regarded at least as premature. But even so it is clear that the Council has not only failed to achieve anything yet but is also facing a crisis. There are fundamental divergencies of views among the Big Three. And the tension of the deadlock is not relieved but sharpened by things like Russian unilateral arrangements with Austria and Hungary and such outbursts as that attributed to Field Marshal Wilson. It is clear that Power Politics have burst into the open and the struggle is increasing in force and bitterness. It is a game which is being played by all for their own respective ends. But unless it is stopped its ultimate result will be suffering for the whole world.

Arabs And Libya

The Arabs have not been slow in reacting to the reported discussions at the Council of Foreign Ministers about the future of Libya. Syed Idriss el Sennanssi has gone to the root of the motives guiding the Allied statesmen, namely that it is a struggle for positions by each against the other. The Sennanssis want neither the British for Cyrenaica nor the Russians for Tripolitania. And this is also the stand of every Arab outside of Libya too. The Secretary General of the Arab League has categorically stated that the Arab countries want independence for Libya and cannot agree to Cyrenaica and Tripolitania being placed under individual mandates. This is the stand of those who, as a matter of undeniable fact and fairness, must be accepted as peoples most directly concerned with the issue. Imperialists do not accept their stand because of the consequences of the freedom of Libya to their own holdings. But this as well as the principle of democratic freedom ought to constitute an obligation for M. Molotov to secure freedom for the Italian colonies instead of blessing the condemned old system of mandates, a blessing which he has bestowed in repudiation of his own work at San Francisco only a few months ago.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

If a man has one enemy he has enough.

★ ★ ★

Fruits of modern philosophy seem to be electric currents.

★ ★ ★

Most people are good nurses when it comes to nursing animosity.

★ ★ ★

One way to make a tall man appear short is to try to borrow money from him.

★ ★ ★

Said an Irish physician of a patient, "If he lives till morning he may pull through; but if he doesn't, there is no hope for him."

★ ★ ★

A cat may look the personified picture of innocence, but it is just as well to keep the door of the canary's cage closed.

BRITISH LABOUR & INDIA

An Historical Survey

(By IRIS LAKER)

Ex-Secretary, St. Pancras Labour Party, and a well-known Fleet Street journalist.

(Exclusive To "Bombay Chronicle")

LONDON, September 12

Suspicion and derision have marked the reception given by Indian Press and intelligentsia to the advent of Labour to power in Great Britain. This has come as no surprise to us here who know that, for the past two decades, they have held the view that India could no more expect her independence from Labour than she conuld from the Tories. They believe that British Imperialism is a legacy handed down from government to government irrespective of Party.

To have some idea of the Labour Party's policy towards India, it is best to examine its attitude from the time it formulated an Indian policy to the present date:

The first resolution presented by the Labour Party, and which became part of their policy was in 1918, when it declared: "That this Labour Conference endorses the policy of 'Home Rule for India', believing that the time has arrived when our brothers in all parts of India are capable of controlling their own affairs, equally along with South Africa, Australia and other British Dominions, and hereby pledges itself to assist in every way possible to bring about this much desired reform. Further, we desire that all Labour Members in the British House of Commons shall do all in their power to bring pressure upon the present Government, without undue delay, in order that these people shal lbe given their just rights, which have been due to them throughout all time, including the right to self-government."

No Deviation

This was a strong resolution, unambiguous and to the point. And this resolution preceded others equally as vehement. Subsequently, at each annual Labour Party Conference, resolutions on India have been submitted and adopted. The Labour Party has never deviated in its demand that the British Government should do all in its power to give India her freedom. It has agitated for the release of Indian political prisoners, it has systematically condemned previous British Governments' policy of internments and imprisonments, of using armed forces against civilians; and it has demanded protection for Indian minorities.

Lord Pethick-Lawrence, now Secretary of State for India and Burma, made an extensive tour of India in 1926. On has return he recommended that the Tory Government should make an immediate declaration of principle to be supplemented by a Round Table Conference of Britishers and Indians, who would thrash out ways and means of fulfilment. He asked for the release of untried prisoners, for Labour reforms and for much more serious attempts to deal with great social evils. He repudiated a proposal that India should have self-government in instalments at the pleasure of the House of Commons.

In 1929, the second Labour Government came in. Like the first, (which lasted for nine months and died of strangulation), it was outmanoeuvred by a strong opposition formed by the Tories and Liberals. This opposition could and did kill every Socialist plan at birth. Labour's policy with regard to India remained the same, but of what use was it to promise India her freedom when the Government had no majority and no likelihood of continuance in office?

The following year a Round Table Conference was summoned ard representatives of all sections of opinion were invited from India and from the British Parliament.

What Pethick-Lawrence Said

By 1931 the British Government had changed from Labour to National and the atmosphere at the Round Table Conference also changed. Pethick-Lawrence said: "Instead of coming together with us to solve in agreement a problem of world significance in which we were all equally concerned, they (India) were being given, on a platter, a helping of as much self-government as was considered good for them, and not too much for us to concede.... It destroyed the spirit of good will that had permeated the earlier sessions."

Late in 1931 Mr. Gandhi reflected general Indian opinion when he said that he had looked earnestly but in vain for the basis of an agreed settlement. This Conference, which was inaugurated in an atmosphere of tremendous optimism by the Labour Government, developed into a "cul de sac" of fruitless discussion under the so-called National Government. It was fitting that the last rites should be administered by Ramsay MacDonald, National Prime Minister, when he wound up the Conference on December 1st, 1931.

Time and again since the collapse of the Round Table Conference, Labour Members of Parliament have protested against the flagrant misuse of authority by Tory Governments in their dealings with India.

Because they have not been content to let the Tories have their own way; because they have clamoured loudly for the termination of Imperiallism and its cruel exploitation of India, the British people's conscience was at last roused, and even the Tories themselves gradually realised that they stood condemned for their handling of the Indian situation.

Cripps Mission

The first really determined move on Britain's part towards the goal of Independence for India was the Cripps Mission in 1942. The House of Commons was genuinely grieved at its failure. Even Amery showed that he was deeply moved!

Just as it is impossible for the Indian people to comprehend the dilatoriness of successive British Gocernments in handing over India to the Indians, so the British people cannot fathom the Indian attitude of mind which not only fails to recognize the genuine attempts by the British to overcome obstacles, but also prefers to dismiss these obstacles as being subsidiary to the issue. The Indian approach to the question has been summarized by Jawaharlal Nehru in his autobiography written about ten years ago. He pours scorn upon the hopes expressed by Indian Liberal leaders in a victory of the Labour Party in Britain. He claims that in matters of Imperial policy there is little to choose beween Tory and Labour in England, although he grants that the Labour rank and file is far more advanced than its leadership.

Attlee's Views

The words of such Socialist Cabinet Ministers as Clement Attlee and Arthur Greenwood refute Nehru's assertion that Labour leadership stands in the path of Indian Independence. In 1942, Attlee expressed the desire of the Labour Party for a settlement of the Indian question. But he denounced the use of the catch-phrase "give India to the Indian people", for in spite of his sympathy with this desire, it could not be overlooked that all Indians do not desire to be governed by the same people." He stated: "Democracy does not mean dominance of the whole of the people by one section. It means getting substantial agreement among all the people. The demand of India today is not just to be governed by the Indians; they want a democratic government of India. Presumably you could, if you wished, settle the Indian question by handing it over to some Indians, or one Indian. The question is not that. The fundamental difficulty we are up against on this Indian question is that you cannot get the communities to trust one another". There is every reason to suppose that the views expressed by Attlee three years ago are identical with those held today, not only by him, but by the whole Labour leadership.

Last May, at the Blackpool Labour Party Conference, the rank and file heard and applauded Ernest Bevin's speech on the Party's policy on Foreign affairs, in which he said: "India can be a keystone to peace with her liberty, development and self-government, and a better understanding with us. I am firmly convinced that she can enter into arrangements which will make it worth while for her, as well as for us, if she elects to remain in the British Commonwealth."

Labour Party & Indian Independence

The Labour Party has committed itself to a policy of complete independence for India, the only proviso being that she has a government installed ready to receive power. She will be offered Dominion status comparable with that of Australia, Canada, etc., and she will have the right to secede entirely from the British Commonwealth of Nations. Without that prerogative there could be no equality of partnership between Britain and India. The Labour Party holds the view, however, that India, without unity, would be a huge subcontinent with chasms growing wider and wider. She would be prey to her own class of exploiters; and exploiters and parasites are the same whether they be Europeans or Indians. The administration of India, dependent on experts, must be in the hands of competent people ready to replace the departing British. A divided India would be at the mercy of all those forces which are waiting for her "liberation" from British rule.

Although it was true that Britain had prevented Indian development, had encouraged the clashes resulting from religious and racial disagreements, had used India for her own purposes, and had deliberately withheld education from the masses, it is now a fallacy to suppose that either the new Government or the British people could countenance so evil a policy.

First Acts

Indeed, to prove their zeal, one of the first acts that the Labour Government has done is to tackle anew the Indian situation. They have not only ordered fresh elections in India, but invited Wavell back to London for discussions, in order that the deadlock may be overcome. The outcome of his visit is not yet known but this time nothing must jeopardize the plan to give India self-government.

India must believe us when we say that from the bottom of our hearts we desire to see her governed by her own people, and that we, the Socialists in Britain believe that all forms of exploitation, oppression of the masses by the few, starvation and misery which ensues from subjugation, no matter by whom or how many, must cease. If India can become united by realising that her common enemy is not Socialist Britain, but those who seek to keep her divided in order to pick her bones, then she herself will embrace Socialism, the principle foundation of which is Brotherhood of Mankind.

India's destiny is in her own hands. It is no longer vested in the British. The only factor which stands in the way of her complete independence is her lack of representative Government. There will be no cohesion while parties and Leagues split India, claiming their sole right to speak for her. Here is India's chance. Will she take it?

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Problems Of Peace For India

Provincial Autonomy v. National Federation

(By K. T. SHAH)

VI

In this, the sixth article of the series, Mr. K. T. Shah, the well-known economist and Secretary of the Natio nal Planning Committee, discusses the question of provincial autonomy 'vis-a- vis' national federation and the need for re-alignment of provincial boundaries.

It is almost unanimously agreed that the future constitution of independent India will have to be Federal, whether or not the country is partitioned; and whether or not the Indian States come into the main frame of the national constitution. The Federation will be more complete and effective if the country remains united rather than if it is partitioned; and if the States come into the same system. But, in any event, the only acceptable as well as practicable form would be federal, and not unitary.

Present Provinces "Ad Hoc" Units

Assuming that the national constitution is federal in form, there are, however, many questions,—of principle as well as detail,—which will have to be settled, before the Constitution can be set into operation. The present day Provinces of British India are the creation of administrative convenience, representing no principle of internal cohesiveness, unity or solidarity. They have been set up by the Central Government and have received their functions, powers and authority, in successive stages, according to the convenience, necessity or predilections of the Central authority, for the time being.

Provinces And States

In this respect, they are, theoretically speaking, in marked contrast with the States, many of which were in existence before the British Paramountcy was established. The chief among them claim a degree of 'internal sovereign authority which the Provinces can never pretend to. The Provinces, moreover, cannot claim,—as the States might, that they agree to form and set up a federation, by their own act and consent. Any division of powers and functions need not, consequently, wear the aspect of a delegation to the central national authority by the constituent units thereof; but rather a decentralisation and devolution by the latter in favour of the former.

Demand For Utmost Provincial Autonomy

Notwithstanding this historical as well as juridical position of the Provinces, the present trend is to leave as much margin of local authority as may be consistent with the working of the federation. All the powers of Government in the country must be distributed between the units and the centre; and in the process of distribution every latitude must be shown to the units. Further, that portion of the powers and authority or functions of Government, which cannot be thus defined and distributed, as between the units and the centre, must be left to the former, as the residuary legatee. This trend is understandable in view of the growing realisation that a working democracy is impossible except on a scale compact enough to admit of efficient as well as economic administration.

Central Control And Co-ordination

On the other hand, for a country intent upon rapid and intensive economic development, by its own skill, capital and enterprise, of its yet unknown resources in materials and facilities, a strong central authority would seem to be indispensable in the nature of things. The demands, moreover of international relations, would reinforce the same point of view. The experience of the United States, which broke off from the British Empire after a war of independence, and which started with the greatest possible latitude in favour of the constituent States, and as against the Union, shows that, notwithstanding the initial impulse in favour of the unit, the centre comes eventually to predominate. The claims of national patriotism outgrow irresistibly the demands of local allegiance, though there may be issues,—e.g., slavery in America,—which may bring about a resurgent of local sentiment to the point of civil strife, before the ghost of parochialism is finally laid.

India Among Nations

At this time of the day, however, and in view of the present trend, the constitution-maker for this country will have to subordinate the urge for economic development, and the demands of international relations to the predominantly strong local sentiment. Units will have to be given much larger authority, more varied functions, and adequate powers, as compared to the Centre, if not in opposition thereto. This is the more politic, as Muslim sentiment identifies their own chances of self-government and self-expression with the wholesale decentralisation and devolution in favour of the units, including both the States and the Provinces. Time will bring its own corrective of the undue leniency in favour of the local loyalties as opposed to the Central authority, especially when economic issues obtain their due and full force in determining political parties and their programmes.

Realignment Of Provincial Boundaries

But even if the guiding principle of India's future federal constitution is in favour of the units, as against the centre, the provinces cannot be left unaffected in their present boundaries. They are mutually incongruous masses, which need to be reconstructed on some rational basis; and for that purpose some re-adjustment of provincial boundaries is inevitable. Madras and Bombay are outstanding examples of this incongruity. Each of them will admit of parcelling out into three or more units, each becoming an equal and distinct member of the Federation. Bihar has been partly dismembered already by the separation of Orissa; and it is conceivable Chhota Nagpur may go the same way. The Central Provinces provide another example on a large scale of mutually unsympathetic areas and peoples being lumped together for reasons of administrative convenience, which must be straightened out if the new State is to have any vitality, and any hope of progressive prosperity. Even Bengal, which affords the best example of a homogeneous mass of territory as well as population, despite the communal differences, will need some re-adjustment, not only because of the cosmopolitan case of the Port and City of Calcutta, —which will need to be set up as a separate unit by itself, even as Bombay and Madras and Delhi might; but also in order to assure a reasonable chance of power and authority for self-expression to the Muslim majority in these parts. Even if Bengal is not partitioned on the Curzon line, the Province may have to be reconstituted into more manageable dimensions, especially if all other units are redistributed by territory as well as population. The units must be, 'inter se', comparable, and not on the German model where Prussia predominated over all the other parts of the Kaiser's empire.

Central Power And Unit Autonomy

The number of units, thus set up, will depend upon the popular urge for separation into distinct units, and economic necessity. Gujarat and Maharashtra are as eager to part company, as Tamilnad and Andhra Desh. The factor of economic identity of interest or potentiality for reconstructing provinces is more difficult to reconcile always with popular jealousies as exhibited in linguistic differences. Nevertheless, the problem of poverty is common to all; and the hope of economic advancement,—improvement in the masses' standard of living, extension of social services and utilities lies only in the closest possible co-operation of all the units. A general co-ordination of all endeavour in that direction can only be provided by a strong central authority. Its control as well as assistance where needed will be indispensable in the reconstruction and development of all the units and the country as a whole. The need for a common National Plan of Industrialisation and Development will also be indisputable; but its greatest efficacy will be attained only on this basis of Provincial, or Unit, autonomy harmonised and reconciled with central supervision, co-ordination, and control. In return for this the Centre must be ready to render financial help, expert advice and international protection, wherever and whenever needed by any unit. The constitution will have carefully to provide these.

(To Be Continued).

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

LONDON, Sept. 22 (U.P.A.): A complete deadlock over the proposed Balkan peace treaties plus the Anglo-American concern over the unilateral Russian moves in Hungary to-day threatened a crisis which may terminate the Foreign Ministers' Council on a sour note, writes Ned Roberts, "United Press of America" staff correspondent.

★ ★ ★

Our attention has been drawn by a contemporary to a report that Mr. Jinnah has promised to Sind journalists that he would shortly be defining Pakistan.

Some years ago Mr. Jinnah had promised that he would shortly be announcing a constitution for Pakistan.

★ ★ ★

Brigadier Hon'ble Sir Hissamuddin, member of the Council of State, has joined the Muslim League, assuring Mr. Jinnan that "my honest view is that there is no future for a Musalman in India outside the League....."

It's our own honest view too that there is no future for Muslims like Sir Hissamuddin outside the League.

★ ★ ★

WAVELL ANNEXES GOVERNOR'S CUP IN THRILLING FINISH
—Headline.

Very wrong of him. Couldn't he be content with his own?

★ ★ ★

The Secretary General of the Arab League declares that Arab countries stand for full freedom of Tripolitania without any control by any outside Power.

It is, therefore, quite clear that the Arab League is an agent of British Imperialism or a Fascist body, or, even more preferably, both.

★ ★ ★

According to Reuters, President Truman has demanded of the British Cabinet 100,000 certificates for an emergency immigration of Jews into Palestine.

The noble generosity of the United States President at another people's expense is most admirable.

(By another people we mean the Arabs).

★ ★ ★

Reuter's also report that further British troop movements are afoot and "there is now no minimising the critical aspect of the situation" relating to Palestine.

We agree. But unfortunately the Qaid-e-Azam is too busy with other all absorbing and more pressing work to have his attention drawn to the Palestine situation.

★ ★ ★

A member of the U. S. War Department Atom Bomb Mission has given the following facts after touring Nagasaki: "The death roll is estimated at more than 40,000 with some 80,000 injured. More than 4,000 buildings have been completely wrecked."

Quite a gratifying success, wasn't it?

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Filming The A.-I. C. C.

I think that the Congress belongs to all of us. On that assumption I approached the General Secretary of the B.P.C.C., to give me a chance to film the A.I.C.C. session but I was told that the monopoly is given to Mr. Motvane of the Chicago Radio. Further I was informed that Mr. Motvane lends the loudspeakers free of charge instead of hiring in which case the charge would amount to Rs. 25,000. I reliably understand that during the last A.I.C.C. meeting Mr. Motvane had the privilege of supplying free loudspeakers by collecting transportation charges, plus free publicity by displaying big signs of Chicago Radio, even on the microphone, blocking the heads of the speakers.

Anyway I was told that if I want to film the meeting I should approach Mr. Motvane who would give the permit to do so. During the last meeting I had approached Mr. Motvane and he gave me the permission to film the meeting. But when my cameraman went in he was actually thrown out. This time there is not even a reply to my letter.

Positively the B.P.C.C is making a great blunder by giving monopoly to a person who has never so far given any film in reasonable time. It is extremely regrettable that such important occasions are not allowed to be filmed.

A. J. PATEL.

195, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Beggar Nuisance

The beggar nuisance has taken a serious turn in the city of Bombay. It is high time the Bombay Municipal Corporation took some drastic steps to put an end to it. We are already witnessing that some of the Provincial Governments are trying their best to stop this nuisance in the interest of public health, Madras has already passed an Ordinance to this effect. Why not in Bombay too?

Bombay, as we know, is by far the most important, if not the first city of India. Due to war, its population has been increasing and there is every danger to public safety and health. In the interest of all concerned, it is the bounden duty of the public as well as the City Fathers to look into this matter.

Although begging may be allowed to a certain extent, it should not be tolerated in the case of lepers who are abundant on the streets of Bombay. Leprosy is a dreadful disease and there is no solution yet found. Moreover, it is contagious. One humble suggestion is, that these lepers should be rounded up and be housed in a proper locality far from the city. For their maintenance a light tax may be levied and I think the public will ungrudgingly bear it.

Will the Corporation do the needful?

I. K. PUTHRAN.

FREEDOM'S FLAME UNDIMMED

Azad On Lessons Of August 1942

SARDAR'S INDICTMENT OF WAVELL'S 'MARK TIME' POLICY

(Continued from Page 1.)

Czechs who fought against the Germans were recognised as belligerents.

Dangerous Repercussions

The only crime of these young officers, added Pandit Nehru, was their devotion to their motherland. Any vindictive action on the part of the British Government was bound to have repercussions in India. The men of the National Army had their kith and kin in the British Indian Army also and they could not escape these repercussions. The Working Committee had already decided to have a Defence Committee for their purpose. He announced that the Committee would invite applications from the accused or their relatives requesting for arrangments for their defence.

Seconding the resolution, Dr. Profulla Chandra Ghosh said that the Government attitude had not changed even with the end of war. The same treatment accorded to Congress prisoners was being meted out to prisoners of the Indian National Army. He regretted to say that security prisoners in several Provinces in India were still rotting behind the prison bars. The most important thing for India today would be to unite and increase her strength so that her voice may be heard.

Mr. Krishnanand moved an amendment urging the Congress to appoint a sub-committee of the A.I.C.C. for the Defence of soldiers and for collection of funds for legal aid, but the President pointed out that this suggestion was out of place, in view of the decision of the Working Committee in appointing a Defence Committee composed of eminent lawyers.

Revise Sentences

Lala Deshbandhu Gupta moved an amendment suggesting that cases where long sentences had been imposed should be brought before revision tribunal. He pointed out that there were Indian soldiers who had refused to leave India's shores, because the Congress had objected to Government's decision to involve India in war without consulting the Indian public opinion. Many of the soldiers were reported to be serving long terms of imprisonment.

Mr. Sirish Chandra Chatterjee urged the deletion of the words "however, mistaken" used in the resolution in connection with the actions of the Indian National Army. He said that this was the first organised army under the leadership of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to fight imperialist forces. It was unfair to offer comment on their actions at a time when cases were pending against them.

Sardar Pratapsingh in an amendment urged that India should put in serious efforts for the release of all those who had been convicted. He pointed out that Indian soldiers who went for the defence of Burma and Malaya were left high and dry so that they had no other go but to join the Japanese.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru accepted the amendments of Lala Deshbandhu Gupta and Mr. Jethanand. Sardar Pratapsingh withdrew his amendment. Mr. Sirishchandra Chatterjee's amendment was rejected. The Committee then passed the resolution as amended.

Wavell's New Proposals

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel moved the following resolution pertaining to Wavell's broadcast and elections:—

"The A.I.C.C. has carefully considered Lord Wavell's and the British Prime Minister's broadcasts on the steps proposed to be taken by British authority in India. These proposals repeat, with unimportant variations, the offer made in March, 1942 by Sir Stafford Cripps on behalf of the British Government, an offer which was not accepted by the Congress. Neither the end of the War nor the change of Government in Great Britain appears to have resulted in any real change in British policy towards India, which seems to be based on delaying every advance and in attempting to create new problems and fresh complications. It is significant that there is no mention in these broadcasts of the independence of India. Nothing short of independence can be acceptable to the Congress and the country. The proposals now made are, in the opinion of the A.I.C.C., vague, inadequate and unsatisfactory.

The announcement that general elections will be held for the Central and Provincial Assemblies has been made in a manner and in circumstances which arouse suspicion. The sudden dissolution of the legislatures in some provinces has emphasised the hostility of the present governmental authorities to even the possibility of popular government in the meantime, and is totally indefensible. The Central Assembly is still governed by the Act of 1919. To continue such an impotent and undemocratic Central legislature, constituted on a franchise of less than one per cent of the population, can have no justification in the context of Indian freedom. If elections for the Central Legislature are to be held they must at least be on a properly revised register, even though this might involve some little delay. In spite of assurances, the electoral rolls for the Central and Provincial Assemblies are not being properly revised.

Further, free and fair elections are hardly possible when several organisations, like the Congress Socialist Party, the Forward Bloc, and Kisan organisations are still under ban; when thousands are still held in detention without trial, or are undergoing sentences of imprisonment in connection with political activities; when in many places public meetings cannot be held without previous permission of the authorities; and when many persons are labouring under disqualifications arising out of their conviction for political offences.

It has become notorious that the present Government in India is responsible for the widespread corruption that prevails in the country, for the gross mismanagement of the food and cloth problem, and for the supreme tragedy of the Bengal famine. Yet it is declared that, pending elections, and for many months at least, this incompetent and corrupt administration shall continue its misrule. The proposals of the British Government, become, in this context, still more significant indications of their desire to hold on to power in India as long as they possibly can and with all the means and methods at their disposal.

In spite of the handicaps that the Congress will labour under, as related above, and in order to demonstrate the will of the people, especially on the issue of the immediate transfer of power, the A.I.C.C. resolves that the forthcoming elections be contested, and directs the Working Committee to take all necessary steps in this behalf. The Committee is confident not only that the people will respond to the call of the Congress on this vital and urgent issue, but will also, with the added strength and assurance that the past years have given them, carry the struggle for the independence of India to a successful issue in the near future."

Rejected Offer Again!

Sardar Patel explained that when the Working Committee met in Poona recently and passed the resolution on the subject, they did not have a full picture in view of the British intentions. Now that they had an idea of the picture, a new resolution had been framed. The Viceroy's announcement was now before them. It contained nothing new. It was practically a re-hash of the old offer made by Sir Stafford Cripps. It was clear that as far as the intentions of the British Government towards India were concerned, there was little difference between th Tory and the Labour Government. Why practically the same offer which had been rejected by all parties in India was again made passed his comprehension.

Adverting to the Simla Conference, he said that the Working Committee decided to attend the Conference so that the Congress might not be misunderstood, and in order to find out whether there was a genuine change in the attitude of Government towards the Congress. After fifteen days' long Conference, the same old story of the Hindu-Muslim differences was discovered. In the past, attempts had been made to come to terms with Jinnah. They had coaxed and flattered him, tried to please him and plead with him. All this was of no avail and, in fact, things worsened. He affirmed that no more offers would be made to the League. They had realised that as long as a third party existed, any attempt to patch up differences would be futile.

Referring to the question of fresh elections to the Central and Provincial Legislatures, contained in the Viceroy's announcement, Sardar Patel characterised this as a move to mark time. He did not know why elections for the Central Legislature of such a type were being held. The reason given was that it was ten years old. It was not merely old, decrepit and tottering. It was dead. It had been already subjected to a post-mortem examination and he added, amidst laughter, that it was an utter fossil. Then why hurry about these elections, he asked. What difference would it make with a limited franchise of about one per cent.

Flouting The Majority

The Government had functioned freely in the past without any reference to the will of the majority and in disregard of the accepted principle of democratic procedure. Government suffered as many as 18 defeats in the past But still it carried on. And if again elections were held for such an Assembly, they had little significance, indeed.

Regarding Provinces, he said that the electoral rolls were framed as long ago as 1941.

At this stage, a member remarked that in United Provinces, the rolls were completed long before that period, and the names of those dead included in the list had not been removed. Though legislatures in most of the Provinces were hastily dissolved and section 93 promulgated, there was no anxiety on the part of the authorities to instal popular ministries in these Provinces. It was true that Sir John Colville, the Bombay Governor, was anxious for the resumption of responsible ministry. But the Powers that be had willed it otherwise. The desire to amend the defective electoral rolls was still lacking. The methods employed in some places were strange. In the "non-regulation" Province of Sind, Sardar said, Government had ordered those whose names were not on the electoral rolls and who desired to be included should apply after filling a form and affixing a stamp of Rs. 10.

Darkest Before Dawn

Moreover, how could the I.C.S., with the Congress "Quit India" resolution before them, welcome the Congress in the Ministries. The present phase of the political situation, on the whole, appeared to the speaker like the darkest part of the night before the dawn. Of course, the dawn would come. There could be no doubt about it. It was only a matter of time.

But because of this darkness, they should not lose heart. The Congress could not sit idle. It should be demonstrated to the world what hold the Congress had on the country. If the Congress kept back from the elections, then opportunists would get in and entrench themselves If the Congress stayed away, there were sufficient number of fifth columnists to fill those places. He recalled how though Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar was defeated by Mr. Satyamurthi, the former occupied a seat in the Executive Council and latter died in jail.

Therefore, the Congress should contest the elections. And before those elections, they could not have rest. They should not be in clover. Therefore, he appealed to Congressmen not to indulge in party squabbles during the forthcoming elections but to work hard for the success of the Congress candidates, irrespective of the fact whether the claim of a particular person had been recognised or overlooked. The Congress Working Committee might be having its own reasons for selecting the candidates. Jail-going was not the only qualification. They wanted loyal, faithful, honest, hardworking Congressmen. Congress was a poor organisation. But it did not need silver bullets. It did not mind lead or copper. It sought the affections of the people, and he had no doubt that the heart of the country was with the Congress.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel stated how they wanted to convene the A.I.C.C. on August 9, but could not do so because of the ban. Even if they had taken any decision in Simla, they would have taken the verdict of the A.I.C.C. It was not their intention to hustle the A.I.C.C. to accept any decision or to decide on anything surreptiously. It was true that the gathering was a big one and that was because a number of people desired to attend it. They did not want to stifle that desire. Originally, the Provincial authorities had decided to provide for 500 people but the number increased to 5,000. He regretted that people were put to difficulties and hardships.

At this stage, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad announced that such a big gathering of the A.I.C.C. would be the last one to be held. The atmosphere of the A.I.C.C. should be calm and peaceful, conducive to the transaction of quick and easy business. The A.I.C.C. was a deliberative body. There was no room for demonstration. Further, such gatherings could not be held without the aid of loudspeakers and, as was their experience during the session, the loudspeakers were liable to go awry. And when they went wrong, visitors would be restive and they raised their voices. The result was, he added humorously, was that their deliberations would be drowned in their voices and their intelligence would be vasted (laughter).

Offering Rejected Goods

Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant supporting the resolution said that some of the members of the Labour Government were the 'friends' of India. Mr. Attlee and Lord Pethick Lawrence, for instance had now been entrusted with the fate of 400 million Indian people. These gentlemen—Lord Pethick Lawrence being 73 years old were now considering to what extent they should loosen the British strangle-hold on India. Was this not a tragedy, he asked. Did they think that India would be satisfied by such efforts. He declared, freedom was India's birthright and he had no doubt that India would have it. The events of the last three years had convinced him that India would secure her freedom in spite of Attlees and Churchills.

It was said that the Labour Government's proposal were an advance on all past proposals. In his opinion, it was the same old Cripps' proposal clothed in a different manner. It was the same rejected goods. It was not only the Congress that had rejected these proposals but all other parties. Why then did the Government bring them forward again. How could the Congress or anybody accept them.

Continuing Pandit Pant said that at the Labour Party Conference at Blackpool made certain suggestions for the solution of the Indian problem and made certain promises. These proposals and promises had now been forgotten. Among other things it was proposed to abolish the India Office and amalgamate with the Dominion Office. But the subject and been dropped and no reference was made to it. There was no mention of "independence" at all in the Viceroy's broadcast.

Adverting to the Simla negotiations, Pandit Pant said that the Congress did everything to come to terms with Mr. Jinnah. There was a genuine desire on the part of the Congress to come to an understanding with the Muslim League and thus prepare the way for forming a national government to alleviate the sufferings of the people. But Mr. Jinnah insisted on Pakistan which he would not define. That was how their efforts failed.

Dr. Choitram Gidvani (Sind) referred to "the new source of revenue", resorted to by the Sind Government by charging Rs. 10 in Court fee for each application for revision of electoral rolls. The Chief Secretary to Sind Government saw nothing wrong about the charge as in any case he argued, the candidates standing for elections spent lakhs! Dr. Choitram also criticised the Sind Government for not removing the disqualification on Congressmen who had undergone for more than two years' imprisonment, and said this was one of the obstacles put in the way of the Congress in fighting the elections.

Maulana Abdur Rehman (Bengal) supporting the resolution said that it was usual to expect a change in policy with a change in Government; but so far as India was concerned, the Labour victory in Britain had meant absolutely no difference. If it indicated anything, it had proved that the British people were as insincere in their attitude to India as ever before.

The Maulana accused the British Government of doing everything to keep the people of India divided, and then insincerely appealing to Indians to get united.

The speaker refuted the claims of the Muslim League to represent the Muslims of India. He said that the League President had not raised his little finger to help the Muslim-majority province of Bengal when millions were dying of starvation, and yet wanted Pakistan for the welfare of the Muslims of India.

Maulana Abdur Rehman challenged the British Government that within fifteen days of British quitting India, the Hindu-Muslim problem would disappear. The people of India would decide on Pakistan or Hindustan, as they like, as free people.

Kedar Nath Saigal, of the Meerut Conspiracy Case fame, who has sworn to don black until the country is free, supporting the resolution vehemently denounced the British Government's policy and intentions towards India and advocated that Congress should fight and enter the legislatures only with a view to fighting the British Government, with a straight obstructionist policy to be pursued in the legislatures. He exhorted the country to stand by the Congress and depend upon their own strength to win freedom instead of looking for help from outside

Kamaladevi's Amendment.

On resumption after the tea interval Mrs. Kamaladevi moved an amendment to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's resolution by which she sought to clarify the object of the Congress in contesting the elections. She urged this should be for demonstrating the will of the people on the issue of immediate transfer of power and the framing of a constitution for an Independent India. She further wanted that the Congress should seek the mandate of the people on the fundamental necessity of a constituent assembly consisting of the representatives of British India and the Indian States elected on the basis of adult suffrage and clothed with sovereign authority to frame a free and unfettered constitution for India.

Mrs. Kamaladevi declared that the Viceroy's recent announcement did not hold out any promise at all. She wanted clarification from the Working Committee on the following three points:

Firstly, on what basis was the Constituent Assembly going to be based? speaker after speaker had told them how the election rolls based on which the elections were to be held were outdated and how the franchise was too narrow to represent the will of the people. So any constituent assembly which was going to be based on this franchise and on these electoral rolls would not be a real constituent assembly.

Secondly, what power was the Constituent Assembly going to have obviously? Its decisions were not going to be final as the British Government had the last word on the subject. There could be no constituent assembly without having sovereign power and whose decisions would be final and binding.

Thirdly, what was going to be the composition of the constituent assembly, were they going to leave out the real representatives of the peoples of Indian States.

It was with a view to clarifying these points she had moved her amendment, Srimathi Kamaladevi said.

Release All Detenus

Shahid Ansari, speaking on the resolution, urged the release of Jai Prakash Narain and all other detenus, thereby creating the proper atmosphere for elections There were too many hurdles in the way of free elections. He also urged withdrawal of the ban on those who are absconding.

Dr. Ashraff, then, moved the following amendment:—

"In these Elections, Congress will seek the verdict of the people against the British Government's plan as defined in the 1942 Declaration, and as reiterated by Lord Wavell in his latest broadcast, and for an agreed people's plan of convening a Constituent Assembly with representatives elected by the adult population of the Provinces and the Indian States which will have the support of the major parties and all communities.

"To make this plan the rallying banner of a powerful Hindu-Muslim unity to mass behind it the strength and sanction of the entire Indian people, Congress assures that the elected representatives of aras in which Muslims are in a majority, will be free to constitute themselves into a Constituent Assembly and to decide for themselves whether to join the Indian Union or not."

Dr. Ashraff's Right To Speak

When Dr. Ashraff (Communist) was addressing the House, a few members of the A.I.C.C. objected to his addressing he House. The Congress President said that until the Congress finally had taken their decision on the Communists, Dr. Ashraff had the right to address the House. When Dr. Ashraff continued, the visitors howled and jeered and more A.I.C.C. members shouted and asked him not to address them. He said that the Congress message had not reached Muslim masses and the League had its vast number of followers. In Sind, for example, the League had 3 lacs of followers, 5 lacs in East Bengal and 3 lacs in the Punjab. He stated that his amendment sought to remove the fears entertained by the Muslim masses and bring the Congress and the League together. At this stage, there was a general uproar in the pandal and the Congress President persuaded the speaker to conclude his speech as he had overstayed his five minutes.

Malik Fakruddin (Assam) moved the following amendment:

"In line 5, para 3, add 'all are subjected to restrictions regarding their movement,' and between the words 'places) and 'public', add: 'prohibitory orders regarding the entry of the public are still maintained and.'

He explained that the situation in his province where large masses were prohibited areas, the necessary atmosphere for elections was lacking.

Avadesh Pratapsingh (Rewa) urged that Indian States people should be fully represented in the Constituent Assembly, and moved and amendment in this behalf. The hundred million people of the Indian States had a right to have their say in framing the future constitution of India, he said.

AWAKEN MUSLIM MASSES

Mian Iftikar-ud-Din (Punjab), in a lengthy amendment, urged that the elected representatives of the Constituent Assembly of areas in which the Muslims are in a majority as in the N.W.F. and Eastern Zones of India, should be free to mould their own destiny and to make their own decision whether they should join the Indian Union or not. He said that the Congress had to awaken the masses of Muslims in the country, and win them over to their side. Efforts should be made to release the Muslims from the reactionaries.

Mian Iftikaruddin remarked that in the hall which contained 30,000 there were only a few Muslims. Why were the Muslims keeping aloof, he asked. The speaker, continuing, said the Muslims had gone to the League because the Congress had not enunciated their policy in clear and inequivocal terms.

Mr. Sadguru Saran urged that only those Congressmen who had suffered and sacrificed in the cause of freedom of the country should be set up as candidates for the forthcoming elections, and that those who sulked in the tent should find no place in the legislatures.

Acharya Narendra Dev (Socialist) supporting Srimati Kamaladevi's amendment said people hoped when Lord Wavell flew to England that he was bringing new proposals from the Labour Government But what the Viceroy brought was the same old Cripps Plan which had been rejected by the entire country. It had only proved that the British Government was again at their old game of dilatory tactics. But the country should refuse to be fooled this time. They were not bound to abide by any restrictions imposed by British Government in regard to the constituent assembly. The Congress must fight the elections on the issue of forming a full-fledged constituent assembly with the definite objective of achieving complete independence.

Right To Shape Country's Destinies

Acharya Narendra Dev insisted that the people as a whole must have a hand in shaping the destinies of their country. For this purpose it was essential that every adult must have a vote. The forthcoming elections should be utilised to create a new spirit in the country and to voice the determination of the country to be free.

A Hit At League

Pandit Nekhiram Sharma of the Punjab claimed that when the Indian soldier returned to his village he would be with the Congress. The polling booths will show whom he supports The speaker also affirmed that the Muslims would be with the Congress and not with the Muslim League, and asked what the Muslim League which claimed to speak on behalf of all Muslims did when Bengal, a Muslim majority province, was stricken by famine and thousand. died?

Jawahar's Attack On League

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru participating in the debate said that it would be useful to view the resolution in its correct perspective. It started with the broadcast speech of the Viceroy. This speech did not constitute a plan of any kind. It was just an indication of the way the mind of the Government was working. Some people had hoped that with the conclusion of the war and with the Labour Party in power the progress of India towards freedom would become easy. It was true that some of the backbenchers in Labour ranks took a keen interest in Indian affairs and were sympathetic to her aspirations. But by and large, there had been no change in Government policy.

Considering the present state of affairs, the Congress was in no mood to get back to offices in the provinces. Yet the Assemblies were dissolved in indecent haste in certain provinces, because of the fear that Congress might want to come back to office. That was another straw in the wind. From what had been said on behalf of the British Government and even more from what had remained unsaid, there was clear ground to be suspicious of British intentions. Yet it was necessary to occupy every position of vantage, to exploit every loophole for furthering the cause of India's freedom.

Continuing, Panditji said that what they would do after the elections still remained undetermined. They had no clear picture of the future. That question would have to be borne in mind when the Working Committee drafted the election manifesto. He pointed out that a wise commander did not try to anticipate the possible moves of the enemy and did not think of a plan of campaign at the very outset. His first concern would be to build up his army and keep it in fighting trim. In the same way, for the present they should capture all the seats. It would not do to disclose all their plans He was not doubtful of success attending them at the polls; but sometime when he looked at the vast, pulsating life in the country got frightened. This was because he feared that their energies would be frittered in petty provincial and other conflicts.

Turning to the amendments moved by Dr. Ashraf and Mian Iftikaruddin Pandit Nehru said that on the face of it, the resolutions seemed logical. India could become a great nation only when all its people decided to work together for its welfare. It was quite desirable that there should be unity between the various communities and sections of the population, although complete unanimity was neither practicable nor desirable. But the moment they left the high plane of this logic and came to consider the operative part of the amendments, the position would change. As applied to practical realities, the amendments would not work.

No Coercion Of Units

It was necessary to define the implications of the concept of self-determination. Self-Determination had played a dominant role in Europe during the war years. But the nations of Europe had now begun to think in terms of the needs of defence and security and self-defence, rather than of self-determination. The picture must be made clear. What free India would do, only free India knew. None could prophecy at present. All that they could say and did say was to state clearly that they would not coerce any unit to go against its wishes. Such coercion, he thought was neither possible nor desirable.

It was unfortunate, continued Pandit Nehru that some friends had to look at these issues through coloured glasses. When a tornado was blowing over the land they wanted to sit down and reckon the mistakes that the Congress had committed. The Congress had undoubtedly committed thousands of mistakes, and possibly it would commit thousands more. But what intrigued him was the fact that these friends never found a single mistake in the Muslim League. Their arguments constituted a complete topsy-turvydom. It was as if they were looking at the world from the wrong end of the microscope. They argued that the League was the representative body of the Muslim, as the Congress was that of the Hindus, and therefore the Congress must make terms with the League. He did not accept their promise, and even if he did, the conclusion he would arrive at was not the same.

He thought that it was right and proper that the Congress should keep as far away from the Muslim League as possible. He had many contacts with the Muslims He knew the Muslim masses as well as anybody else. He challenged the sponsors of the amendments to go with him to the rural areas of his province. He would show them what the Muslim masses felt. It was one thing to suggest that they must win over the Muslim masses, that they should serve them and lead them to freedom. It was quite another thing to ask them to make up with the Muslim League. As long as the League did not beg pardon of the Congress President for the insults and abuses that had been heaped upon his head, he would have nothing to do with the Muslim League.

The speaker traced the efforts that had been made by the Congress to meet the point of view of Mr. Jinnah and the Muslim League. Much against his inclination, he had gone to Mr. Jinnah. So had most of the respected leaders of the Congress. They had humiliated themselves, because they thought it would be in the supreme interests of India. They had only met with insults. The time had therefore come to declare that there would be no more compromise.

The Congress would be prepared to go to the peasants, the workers, the poor and oppressed of the land—be they Hindus or Muslims. It would make their cause its own; it would serve them: it would bring them into the Congress fold. It would certainly provide every safeguard to the Muslims. Thus every legitimate grievance would be met But as for going to the Muslim League—never. "This is war" Pandit Nehru declared amidst thunderous cheers "We shall face the Muslim League and fight it." One thing only they would never forget and that was the goal of freedom with that goal steadily in their mind they would march.

Sardar's Reply

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel replying to the debate said it was clear from the amendments moved that the resolution was acceptable to the house except for its last paragraph. Certain of the amendments referred to handicaps and obstacles in the path of the Congress in its programme of fighting the elections and demanded their removal But the Congress, he said, did not entertain any hope that the Government would remove all those handicaps. The Congress had decided to fight the elections inspite of handicaps

Congress Muslims As 'Kaffirs'!

Sardar Patel further pointed out that the resolution before them was not an election manifesto. The manifesto The manifesto would be drawn up and presented later. There was only one issue before the country. The issue was the country's freedom.

Sardar Patel then referred to Mian Iftikharuddin's amendment, and recounted the continuous and persistent efforts put in by him (Mian) to persuade the Congress to go to the League. The Congress had done everything to meet the League in the past. Every possible concession, communal electorates, fifty-fifty representation, parity, had been made to the League. But Mr. Jinnah wanted to dictate terms to the Congress and take away Muslims from the Congress. The League had proclaimed those Muslims within the Congress as "kaffirs" and then declared that the Congress did not represent the Muslims.

Referring to Dr. Ashraf's amendment, Sardar Patel said he could understand the Doctor's stand: He was toeing the Communist party line faithfully.

"There shall be no more offers to the League", declared the Sardar "But I do make one offer to the Muslim League. Let us have a third party impartial tribunal to adjudicate the differences between the Congress and the League. We shall abide by its award."

Mr. Fakruddins amendment relating to restrictions in Dibrugarh area which was still a prohibited area was accepted by the mover. Other amendments except those by Mian Iftikharuddin and Dr. Ashraf were withdrawn.

When the two amendments by Mian Iftikharuddin and Dr. Ashraf were put to vote successively, only seven voted in favour of each amendment. The main resolution was then passed without a division.

The Congress President thereafter moved four resolutions from the chair pertaining to the appointment of a Congress Election Board, preparation of the Congress election manifesto, the status of Indian states subjects and the constructive programme These were passed without any discussion.

Maulana Azad in the course of his valedictory address said that he was aware that they were all tired. He was doubly tired. It was a question of the spirit being willing but the flesh being weak. He had carried his broken body to Kashmir and had brought it back in the same state. Still his heart urged him to fulfil his responsibilities.

They were meting after three years. The full story of those stirring and glorious years was yet to be written. But on a careful analysis the last three years would reveal one fundamental truth. The fires of liberation had been kindled in the hearts of India's millions many years ago It was at first but a doubtful speck of fire. It was carefully

(Continued on page 8 col 7)

'New Declaration Opens Road To Self-Govt.'

Pethick-Lawrence Hopes To Speed Indians On Their Way

EDINBURGH, September 23. (Reuter): The Secretary for India, Lord Pethick-Lawrence, commenting at Musselburgh on Indian criticisms of the Government's new declaration of policy said: "I am neither disturbed nor disheartened by this response. The declaration is not of itself a solution of the complex political problems of India. By the nature of things it could not be such a solution.

FREEDOM OF CHOICE

"The declaration is the opening of a road along which Indians can travel to complete Self-Government. It will be my privilege, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, to give them such encouragement and such help as they may invite and speed them on their way.

"Self-Government within the British Commonwealth carries with it freedom of choice. No member of it is bound to other members by bonds other than those of mutual assent. This will be equally true of India, but we hope and believe that when free choice is placed before them, Indians will decide in their own interests to remain within the British Commonwealth".

Earlier in his speech, Lord Pethick-Lawrence said that soon after taking office he stated at a press conference that the ideal which he set before himself was achievement of equal partnership between India and Britain. This ideal was undoubtedly shared by the vast majority of the British people.

"The Viceroy Lord Wavell, came here at our invitation to confer with us and when he returned, he took back with him the terms of the declaration which he made last Wednesday in India. The main features of this declaration were first proposals for enabling Indians to frame the basis of their own Self-Government and secondly, step to be taken by the Viceroy to bring into being an Executive Council which would have the support of the main Indian parties".

No Scaling Down Of Sterling Balances

A.-I.C.C. Resolutions On Indian Interests In Burma And Malaya

The following resolutions were passed by the A.I.C.C. on Sunday without debate:—

The A.-I.C.C. has noted that enormous credit balances due to India have accumulated and are kept in London in sterling. These balances are not available for utilisation for India's own immediate needs of industrialisation and general economic development. They have arisen out of the supply of goods and services provided by this country for Britain's war effort. The goods and services, which these balances represent, were obtained from India mostly at controlled prices, and the suggestions made in certain British quarters that the amount of these balances is inflated is contradicted by the actual facts, as recorded and admitted by a British Parliamentary Committee which recently investigated the subject. The British demand, therefore, for a sealing down of the amount is wholly unwarranted, and India cannot submit to any settlement of this problem.

Indian Interests In Burma And Malaya

The A.-I.C.C., believing as it does in the right to freedom of all countries, holds that the people of each country have the further right to develop their own resources in such manner and with such means as they think fit. Where Indian labour has been employed and Indian capital invested, the Committee considers that their just interests should be properly safeguarded with due regard to the primary claims and interests of the people of the country concerned. All such problems should be considered by the representatives of those countries and of India on a basis of mutual adjustment. No concessions should be given or new vested interests created by British authorities in favour of foreign capital in Burma and Malaya, which curtail the rights of the peoples of those countries or which injure existing Indian interests there. Trade relations of an enduring character, and problems relating to the movement of population can only be properly considered and settled by representatives of free India, free Burma and free Malaya.

Constructive Programme

With a view to making the masses of India politically self-conscious, economically self-sufficient and capable of running the government of a free and independent India, it is necessary that they should be organised in all spheres of life on the widest possible scale. Such organisation can be effectively advanced through the fifteenfold constructive programme of Mahatma Gandhi and an enlightened recognition of non-violence. This Committee therefore calls upon all subordinate Congress Committees and Congressmen to go on with the constructive programme and take such steps as may be necessary to give effect to it.

Anjuman-e-Watan

The A.I.C.C. having considered the application of the Anuman-e-Watan of Baluchistan for affiliation to the Congress, resolves that under Article XIX (h) of the Constitution, the Anjuman-e-Watan be affiliated. The Working Committee is authorised to consider and determine the terms and conditions for such affiliation and the representation to be granted in the A.I.C.C. and the annual session of the Congress.

Assembly Elections Committee

Resolved that an Assembly elections sub-committee be constituted to take such steps as may be necessary for selection of candidates and for organising elections to the legislators. The Committee shall consist of the following persons with powers to co-opt members from provinces for dealing with matters relating to their respective provinces. The Committee shall report to the Working Committee from time to time and be guided by its directions. The Committee will consist of the following members of the Working Committee: Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, Mr. Asaf Ali, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and Mr. Shankerrao Deo.

Election Manifesto

As it is desirable that a manifesto containing the policy and programme of the Congress be issued for the information of the public and the guidance of Congress candidates in the forthcoming general elections for the legislatures, resolved that such a manifesto be prepared by the Working Committee and placed before the A.I.C.C. for consideration and adoption at a subsequent meeting. In the event of the elections for the Central Assembly taking place before this meeting of the A.I.C.C., the Working Committee may issue a brief manifesto for these elections, the principal manifesto being issued later for the Provincial elections.

The following resolution pertaining to Indian States was also passed with minor amendments:—

"The A.I.C.C. offers its congratulations to those people of the Indian States who participated in the movement that followed the resolution of August 1942 and have faced with courage and the spirit of sacrifice the repression that followed.

The Committee notes with regret the continuance of repression even now in some of the States and hopes that the Governments concerned will take all necessary steps to release all prisoners and detenus and withdraw all pending prosecutions and warrants of arrest and restore normal conditions."

HAILE SELLASSIE CLAIMS ERITREA & SOMALILAND

Deplores Exclusion Of Ethiopia From Foreign Ministers' Conference

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 23. (Reuter): The Emperor of Ethiopia, Haile Sellassie, in an exclusive interview here stressed his country's claims to the former Italian colonial territories of Eritrea and Somaliland, which, he said, must not be returned to Italy.

He deplored the exclusion of Ethiopia from the Five-Power Conference in London, at which a peace treaty with Italy is being discussed, cables Reuter's Special Correspondent.

"The Ethiopian viewpoint regarding Eritrea and Somaliland have already been formulated in a memorandum addressed to the Five-Power Conference, claiming the return of these territories not as a recompense for ten years of struggle against the Axis but as the territories incontestibly belong to the Ethiopian Empire, since before the Christian era and had been stolen through the Italian aggression", he said.

INJUSTICE

Of the other former Italian territories in Africa, he said: "We associate ourselves entirely with and accept as the guiding principle a statement made this time last year by Mr. Anthony Eden that these territories must never be returned to Italy."

Ethiopia had asked twice to be represented at the Foreign Ministers' talks in London. "Although the principal victim of Italian aggression, Ethiopia was only permitted to submit written statements to the Conference for return of her territories, whereas, the enemy was given full opportunities of representation and discussion which Ethiopia considers as injustice", the Emperor said.

A. I. C. C. MEETING
IS BEING CONDUCTED—
THROUGH
CHICAGO
LOUD SPEAKERS
THE CHOICE OF ALL
ALWAYS INSIST ON
CHICAGO
LOUD SPEAKERS
CHICAGO
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LUCKNOW, NEW DELHI.

Congress Leaders To Address

Meetings For To-day And To-morrow

The following revised programme of Congress leaders in Bombay has been issued by the B.P.C.C.:—

TODAY (MONDAY)

9 a. m. Flag Salutation at Zhanda Chouk, Congress Nagar, Gowalia Tank Maidan, by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. (The Volunteers to present themselves for duty at 7 a. m.).

STUDENTS' MEETING: The public meeting of the students which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was to have addressed today (Monday) at 9-30 a. m. in the A.I.C.C. Pandal has been postponed.

CONGRESS WORKERS' INFORMAL MEETING: This meeting will take place at 4 p. m. today (Monday) (instead of 2 p. m. as previously announced) in the A.I.C.C. Pandal. Only those who have taken part in 1942 struggle should attend. Workers from the Indian States who are in Bombay are also invited to attend.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will address workers and answer certain questions.

Under the auspices of the B. P. C. C. there will be a public meeting today (Monday) at 6 p. m. at Shivaji Park, Dadar. Jawaharlal and Shri Shankerrao Deo will address and Sardar Vallabhbhai will preside.

(Special enclosures for Congress workers and ladies. Congress Volunteers to be present at Shivaji Park at 3 p. m.)

JAWAHARLAL TO SPEAK TO MAZDOORS: Under the auspices of the Hindustan Sevak Sangh Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will address Mazdoors of Bombay tomorrow (Tuesday) at 7 p. m. at Kamgar Maidan, Parel. Shri Shankerrao Deo will preside.

COURT CAUSERIE

By NESTOR

Press And Official Secrets

The Press has been regarded in England as the fourth estate of the realm, and the "Liberty of the Press" is something which has been jealously guarded by courts of law. It is said that newspapers were first invited by a French physician, who, finding his visits welcome whenever he brought any news or gossip, applied to Cardinal Richelieu for a patent to publish the "Paris Gazette" in 1622. They are the "brief chronicles of the time", and the journalist no doubt plays a very imporant role in society. The exposure of public scandals is one of his prime duties. But this is sometimes carried too far and one is quite unable to appreciate the over-anxiety shown by some newspapers and news magazines in exposing not public grievances but sensational secrets.

There came up before our High Court a few days back, an application by the Editor of the "Blitz" to set aside the order of the Provisional Government requiring him to deposit Rs. 3,000 as security under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act of 1931. There had been published in the issue of the "Blitz" of 20th January 1945 arequest for information concerning "official secrets, confidential documents, leakages of such news as is sought to be suppressed from public knowledge" which would be paid for at lavish rates. The Government rightly objected to this strange request and demanded security on the ground that it instigated the contravention of the Defence of India Rules or tended directly or indirectly to encourage or incite the commission of an act which was an offence under the Official Secrets Act of 1923. It was contended on behalf of the Editor that there was no reason to understand the expression "official secrets" in the limited sense of Government secrets and that what were asked for were merely secrets of official bodies like the University or the Municipality which could be divulged by the informant without violating the law. An explanation to that effect accompanied by an expression of regret was actually published in the issue of the "Blitz" of 24th February. Ingenious as this explanation may appear, the Special Bench of our High Court before which the matter came up rightly rejected it, though one does not agree with all the reasoning upon which that decision was based. The learned Judges were of opinion that the word "official" had obtained the meaning it had in the Official Secrets Act as being secrets of one or other of the departments of Government, and that was the sense in which it would be understood and they were unable to hold that the word had a wider meaning. With all respect to the learned Judges one fails to see how they could dispute that the word "official" did possess a wider meaning. It was not necessary for the Court to go to that length for so long as the expression "official secrets" was reasonably capable of being understood by the average reader as including Government secrets, the request published by the editor of the "Blitz" did certainly tend to the disclosure of those secrets and was within the mischief contemplated by the Press Act. That was the ground upon which the court's decision upholding the Government's order for security should have been based. Perhaps, the Judges had to base the decision on the ground on which they did in view of the decision of the Lahore High Court in Desraj's case that of two possible meanings the Court should adopt the more inocuous decision was wrong in view of the word "tend" in the relevant clauses of section 4 (1) of the Press Act and Judges should have boldly dissented from it.

The Judges refused the Government's application that the Editor should be made to pay their costs. It is well-established that courts should deal with matters relating to the press in a full, free and liberal spirit .But whatever be the sense in which the Editor intended to use the expression, "official secrets", it was not an object to which the court should in this case, have extended its sympathy, notwithstanding a belated attmpt at a half-hearted and conditional apology.

Misguided Students

A petition by an unsuccessful candidate at the B.Sc. (Agriculture) examination against the University was dismissed by the High Court recently. Some time back, a woman candidate at the Matriculation examination had also come to Court and the University very generously settled the matter by giving her a chance to be re-examined. It is but natural that with the spread of education the student-world should become more and more conscious of their rights, legal as well as political. But to be conscious of one's rights is one thing, to exercise them indiscriminately quite another. It is no part of a student's life to litigate in Courts of Law. It would be much better for them if instead of dissipating their time on these activities, students feeling aggrieved were to set their shoulder to the wheel and start working once again. Courts of law would do well to discourage these propensities for if they were to be sympathetic to applications of this nature every unsuccessful candidate at the various examinations who had anything to go upon would take his chance with Courts of Law which would then be flooded with such applications. Students must confine themselves to studies and sport. Meddling in law and politics is none of their business. Political consciousness is a great thing but there too by actively taking part in political demonstrations so many misguided students have marred their career and done a disservice to themselves and therefore to their country. There are plenty of others to do these jobs and plenty of time for the students to do them later in life.

A petition by an expelled student of the School of Art against his principal was also dismissed by the High Court a few days back. Aggrieved by what he considered the high-handed management of the School and the failure of the principal to attend to his grievances, the student rushed into print to ventilate them. The principal considered this to be an act of indiscipline and called for an explanation and an apology, which the misguided student stubbornly refused to give. The principal then expelled him. As Mr. Justice Blagden observed, it is difficult to imagine what other course the principal could, in this situation, have pursued. The Judge was of opinion that the student's act in rushing to the press was an act of serious indiscipline. The proper course for the student, if the principal did not attend to his grievances, was, to have approached the higher authorities in the Education Department of Government. But suffering from an exaggerated sense of legal rights, he thought of vindicating himself in a Court of Law, only to mar his career.

We need only remind students that the aim of liberal education is, as an immortal writer has put it, to make the gentleman. By prematurely making himself a martyr in the cause of rights, legal or political, the student defeats this very object.

"NO BIFURCATION OF THE COUNTRY"

Allahabad Resolution Is Unequivocal Verdict, Says Jagatnarayan Lal

BOMBAY, Sept. 23 (UPI): "What I had apprehended is taking place now. The Poona resolution of the Working Committee which has linked up my Allahabad resolution with the Delhi resolution of the Working Committee has made itself liable to as many interpretations as interpreters are willing to undertake", observes Mr. Jagatnarayan Lal in the course of a statement.

"While those who agree that my resolution is the last clear and unequivocal verdict of the A.I.C.C. hold that Pakistan has been ruled out once for all by it", he says "there are others who hold that although an undivided India is the definite ideal and objective of the Congress it would not exercise coercion on any unit or territory against its declared and established will in compelling it to remain in the Indian union.

"It is a pity that even the Congress President in a statement made at a Press Conference given by him on September 20, had interpreted the resolution in the same dubious manner. It is for him, above all others, to emphasize the next clause as well which is no less important and vital.

It reads thus: 'The acceptance of the principle inevitably involves that no changes should be made which result in fresh problems being created and compulsion being exercised on other substantial groups within that area.'

"According to this clause, any charge which results in the creation of fresh problems and in the exercise of compulsion on other substantial groups within the area concerned, is ruled altogether out of consideration.

"The Rajaji Formula or any other formula which would propose the vivisection of the Punjab and Bengal and thereby create fresh problems and involve compulsion on substantial minorities like Sikhs and Hindus in the Punjab and Hindus in Bengal can find no place in this resolution.

"This was the clear assurance given to me by the Congress President and some other important members of the Working Committee as well when I met them to clear my doubts and difficulties after the passing of the Working Committee resolution at Poona.

"Nor can a bifurcation of the country and a complete separation under any other plan be feasible, because it would create innumerable problems of a most complicated and varied nature for the country as a whole and for the parties which would be more directly concerned.

"It was on this assurance given above, that I and other members of the A.I.C.C. have refrained from asking the Working Committee to bring forward its resolution before this meeting of the A.I.C.C. where suitable amendments would have been moved to clarify the position in keeping with my Allahabad resoluion of the A.I.C.C. which continues to remain its last clear and unequivocal verdict on the subject."

Women And Electoral Rolls

Members of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council whose names are not on the electoral roll, are requested to bring the application forms for enrolment as voters, which was posted to them, duly filled in, when they attend the "At Home" on the 25th instant. It will be greatly appreciated if those whose names are on the rolls make an effort to get the form filled in by other women whose names are not on the rolls. Such an effort will help us to enrol many women as voters, and to make them conscious of their valuable right to vote.

More forms can be obtained from the office, Telephone No. 31847.

The last date for receiving applications is the 15th October and not 3rd December as mentioned in our circular.

Appeal To Goan Voters

The Goa Congress Committee appeals to all Goans, Christians in particular, to enroll themselves as voters in the coming Assembly elections. The Committee has made all arrangements to help all the eligible persons to get themselves enrolled. The Committee especially appeals to the Christian voters to support any candidate that the Congress may adopt for the Christian constituency.

Telephone No. 30483, or call at 35, Hamam St., Fort, between 3 to 6-30 p. m.

WHY NOON-TIWANA TALKS FAILED

(Continued from page 1)

free from all outside interference, so far as the question of coalescing with other group or groups of the Assembly was concerned.

But Sir Feroz Khan Noon wanted unconditional surrender to Mr. Jinnah. The meeting is considered to have failed, and there is no possibliity of a further meeting between Tiwana and Noon.

Sir Feroz Khan Noon and lady Noon are leaving tomorrow for Quetta to see Jinnah to report his talks with the Premier.

Sir Feroze Joins League

LAHORE, Sept. 23 (A.P.I.): It is generally believed that the Noon-Tiwana talks towards a Muslim League-Unionist compromise have failed.

The statement of Sir Feroz Khan Noon, declaring formally his allegiance to the League from to-day, coming close upon the end of his meeting with the Unionist leader, Malik Khizar Hayat Tiwana, is considered highly significant in well-informed political quarters.

It is pointed out that this statement, read against the interview which Sir Feroz gave to the press a week ago, is indicative of the failure of his efforts to persuade Malik Khizar Hayat to join the Muslim League. For, immediately on his arrival in Lahore from Delhi Sir Feroz had declared, when asked whether he had any proposals to make to the Punjab Premier, that he had none except that he would try his best to persuade him to join the League and that there would be no need for him (Sir Feroz) to seek election to the Assembly or hold office.

Sir Feroz's declaration, today-that he would now seek election to the Punjab Assembly—even naming the Constituency from which he would like to be returned—is interpreted by political observers as a failure of his talks with the leader of the Unionist Party.

The Punjab Premier, Malik Khizar Hayat Tiwana, Leader of the Unionist Party, and Sir Feroz Khan Noon, former Defence Member to the Government of India, had a two-hour meeting today at the former's residence, in pursuance of the latter's mission in the Punjab to bring about a Muslim League-Unionist compromise.

No authoritative indication as to the progress or the outcome of the talks is available, and at the end of the Noon-Tiwana meeting, Sir Feroz told press representatives that it was agreed between them that there be no statement on the talks. "We are not to say anything. You people are so clever," he added with a smile, as he entered his car to dash for his hotel for lunch.

LEAVING FOR QUETTA

Sir Feroz, however, in answer to a question revealed that tomorrow he was leaving for Quetta for a holiday. Asked whether he would meet Mr. Jinnah there, Sir Feroz said "yes."

It is understood that at Quetta Sir Feroz will convey to Mr. Jinnah, the gist of the talks which he has had today with the leader of the Unionist Party.

Asked whether the talks would be resumed during the day or afterwards, Sir Feroz said that on his return from Quetta he would be meeting Malik Khizar Hayat.

Malik Khizar Hayat, who emerged from the conference room a few moments later, in reply to querries from press representatives said that he had nothing to say. The Press further asked him to say at least something and he said "I have nothing to add."

States Muslim League Demands

BOMBAY, Saturday

The Working Committee of the All-India States Muslim League concluded its session after passing some important resolutions Sunday noon. The resolutions "inter alia" reviewed the political situation in Kashmir, Gwalior, Kolhapur, Jamkhandi, Bhavnagar, Cutch and Drangadhra States and referred to the political disabilities of the Muslims in those States.

The resolution pertaining to the Gwalior State urged upon the Government of Gwalior to accede the Muslim demand for separate electorates and reservation of Muslim seats in the State's Assembly with substantial weightage.

The resolution on Kashmir thanked Mr. Jinnah for his timely intervention in the Kashmir affair and expressed the hope that the disabilities of the Muslims there would soon be redressed. One more resolution requested the Governments of Cutch, Drangadhra and Bhavnagar States to make a thorough and impartial inquiry into the grievances of the Muslims of those States

PLEA FOR MUSLIM JUDGE AND MINISTER

The resolution on Kolhapur State welcomed the friendly policy of the State towards its Muslim subjects and called upon the Government of the State to make due amendments in the constitution of the Legislative Assembly so as to give full recognition to the demands of the Muslims for separate electorates and reservation of seats as well as for the appointment of a Muslim Minister from among the members of the Legislative Assembly. The resolution welcomed the decision of the Kolhapur Government to establish a High Court in Kolhapur for 17 small territories which comprised the Kolhapur State and urged for the appointment of a Muslim Judge for that Court.

Kidwai To Contest 'Varsity Constituency?

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 22 (O.P.I.)—According to the Bombay correspondent of "Amritbazar Patrika" among the various nationalist Muslim and Ulema candidates who will be put up for election against Leaguers, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai seems to be seeking election from the 'Varsity Constituency.

Sidelights On The A.-I.C.C.—II Day

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Big guns were in action on the second day of the A.I.C.C. meeting on Saturday. But they did not boom; nor did they thunder. There was no need, really. The two resolutions that were passed were practically in the nature of historical reviews of what had already happened before, and the critical note that was struck by the members was in the nature of letting off some steam and did not constitute any real opposition.

The real opposition, not only to this resolution or that but to the entire proceedings came from the rain. The rain virtually declared war on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, and it kept up the attack unremittingly. Sometimes it poured, sometimes it only drizzled but it never let-up.

But the B.P.C.C. met the attack manfully. The arrangements they had made was as near perfect as the rain would permit. It is true that shoes and chappals were bespattered with mud, clothes were drenched wet and the whole ground was rendered slushy. Occasionally, particularly in the rear of the vast pandal, the tarpaulins, although they had been renewed, sagged and gave way under the weight of accumulated water and sent the visitors scurrying from the spot. But nothing could halt the smooth flow of eloquence from the rostrum, nothing could daunt the eagerness and enthusiasm of the people.

NO FIREWORKS

In pleasing contrast to the previous day's proceedings, the loud speaker system functioned except for an occasional breakdown or the emission of squeaking and discordant noises. They proved but light interludes. How else, for instance, could one have witnessed the strange phenomenon of the ever polite and sweet tempered Maulana Saheb, losing his temper and Pandit Nehru, famous for his quick temper smile sweetly and try to pacify the president? It happened while Panditji was moving his resolution and a part of the crowd who could not hear him began to shout. The Maulana with the background of the trying, three hour struggle of the previous day, turned round sharply at the men in charge of the loudspeakers and began to rate them.

Panditji, however came to the rescue. It was then that he announced that the previous day the wires had been cut in four different places. With the background of ugly rumours in their minds, the people shouted "shame shame". But Pandit Nehru soon added that they did not know how the wires came to be cut. The vague hint of sabotage was vacated. The mike gave one more spot of trouble with Sardar Patel. But he dealt with it in his own characteristic fashion. He calmly asked the mechanic to attend to the defect, and as the people continued to shout, he told them: "Don't shout. We have understood you. Save your breath for other occasions."

Considering the calibre of the speakers and their past performances the speeches could not be ranked very high in terms of eloquence. Nor was the opposition of such a nature as to call forth fire. From what may be dubbed the "opposition", for purposes of convenience, the most caustic comment came from Mr. Mahavir Thyagi who opposed the whole of the resolution on Congress Policy moved by Acharya Kripalani—the whole of it including the statement of historical facts! He complained that the resolution was only just a little shorter than Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya's history of the Congress—a book of about 1,200 pages!

KRIPALANI'S JIBES

Only the Congress Secretary felt called upon to score a point or two. The tussle headed 79 year old Mr. T. Prakasam objected to the word "leaderless" with reference to the people in connection with what they had done in 1942. Standing with his hand slightly shivering, this veteran had joined in the praises of the heroes of '42 and said that they were not leaderless. They had their own leaders. Kripalani in his reply was caustic. "It is true" he said, "that not all the leaders were arrested. Some leaders were still left bhind in this country. But the less said about those "leaders" the better."

He was equally caustic about Mr. T. Avanasilingam Chettiar. That 'legislator' from the south seemed inclined to be unnecessarily critical of the leadership which did not sufficiently stress the building up of sanctions through organised strength. Mr. Kripalani would not miss the chance to have a jibe at the men who "when we were in jail, were attending the legislatures!"

"CHRONICLE" CRITICISM TELLS

It was gratifying to note that all the criticisms made in the write-up in the "Chronicle" on the arrangements which prevailed on the first day had met with a ready response. The semi-circular stick-ups on the mikes had vanished. A part of the balustrade had been sawn off to admit a clear view of the president. That is, in fact, the essence of democracy. No government or organisation can or will ignore public criticism. Unlike the wooden Indian administrations, the Congress as a people's organisations is quick to consider and remedy any defects pointed out to them.

It would seem that the 'Raja' and his fan-holding Chaprasi who attracted curiosity on the first day had not yet lost their glamour, at least to the American press. An American news agency in its round up of the Second day's proceedings carried the following para:

"Inside the pandal the same Maharaja (pardonable exaggeration) who yesterday was fanned by a servant caused titters among those near him by spitting betul juice into a leather cased cuspidor." It would seem not only that the yanks are curious about the Rajas of India, but the Rajas too oblige them by doing something to get into the news; and by the very nature of things that something must be very silly.

KHAKSAR DEMONSTRATIONS

Not perhaps quite silly but wholly meaningless were the demonstration staged by the Khaksars. A group of them led by a "Salar" or commandant or whatever they are called trooped in during the recess, halted for a few moments in front of the dais while the leader repeated a speech obviously learnt by rote and which, of course, nobody cared to listen to or understand and clattered out. Another type of demonstrators who have become too common these days are the Volunteers of Mr. Thatte's Anti-Pakistan Front, who shouted and strutted about near the Gowalia Tank on the first day. They were reported "arrested", a euphemistic expression for being safely conveyed to the nearest police station and asked to go home!

VOLUNTEERS HAVE A JOB

No account of the A.-I.C.C. meeting would be complete without reference to the volunteers. Many of them had to stand for hours on end in pouring rain, dealing with innumerable trouble-some and vexatious people, all the while smiling and uncomplaining. On Saturday discipline had been tightened up and girl volunteers willingly shouldered the unpleasant job. Despite this alertness quite a crowd of non-descripts managed to filter into the press enclosure, hampering the work of reporters. We had come across at least one case of a person who was prepared to pay Rs. 200 for a press pass! But they were not for sale. All the same it is quite clear that a number of people who have very little work in the section managed to percolate there. Perhaps, the profession is as much to blame for this as anybody else. Perhaps even more to blame is our sense of chivalry!

FREEDOM'S FLAME UNDIMMED

(Continued from page 7)

nursed and fanned by many hands.

FREEDOM'S FLAME REKINDLED

During the last three years, the fire had been fanned to flame. In arresting the Congress leaders all over India the Government had thought that they would extinguish once for all the tiny fire of freedom. But actually the results were exactly the opposite. The people had demonstrated the will to freedom. The flames of fredom in their hearts had leapt into a brilliant incandescence. Now it burnt bright and clear and it was beyond doubt that nothing could quench it. The brave sons of India had met terror and repression and that attempt expressed the will of the nation to freedom.

The flame of freedom which burned in the people's hearts was the pride of the Congress. Those delegates before him had come from distant parts filled with the sparks from that flame. He asked them to carry back those same sparks to their homes and help spread the fires of freedom.

India was like a man who had slumbered long. But he had now woken up; not only woken up, but began to run. India was now speeding towards her goal with the speed of spirited steed in a clear field. Freedom was almost in sight. All that they had to do was to pool their strength and wrest it from unwilling hands.

WILL TO FREEDOM

The nation had clearly expressed its will to freedom. This was not the proclamation of a few individuals. The entire nation had come alive and willed to be free. And when that happened not all the waves in the tempestuous sea would prevent them from going ahead. They could not be halted by the tallest mountain or made to pause in their stride by lightnings flashing out of the sky. Such was the lesson of the last three years.

But there was another angle to it. He did not want to conceal anything from them. Some people had objected to such a vast gathering. It made the A.I.C.C. unbusinesslike. On the other hand, in their eyes he could see the spirit of the nation. In their hearts beat the nation's will to freedom.

Even that beautiful pandal and all the elaborate arrangements that had been made for them at such short notice and in the face of so many odds was evidence of the love of the nation in the hearts of their hosts. He made particular reference to the volunteers. He had seen them standing in the pouring rain and each doing his allotten tasks without complaining. Their shirts might be wet and sticking to their limbs, but under the shirts were warm hearts which burnt with the love of freedom. The more he saw the volunteers and their work, the more he loved them.

The three day session concluded at 8-30 p. m.

H.M.G. Averts Crisis At Foreign Ministers' Meeting

Russo-Hungarian Economic Pact To Be Re-examined

Soviet Objects To Participation In Discussion By China And France

LONDON, Sept. 23. (A. P. A.): Russia was understood to have objected bitterly against allowing France or China to have a voice in the Hungarian peace treaty discussed on Saturday by the Big Five Foreign Ministers Council, cables John Parris, A. P. A. Staff Correspondent.

The Soviet representatives are reported to have protested on the ground that participation of France and China would have violated the Potsdam agreement to restrict the peace discussions to countries which signed the Armistice—Russia, Britain and the United States.

Because of the fundamental tension over this conflict the afternoon session was held an hour and a half later than usual. It appeared to have gone comparatively smoothly.

While the issue was primarily procedural on the surface, authoritative sources said it was directly linked with the whole basic split between Russia and the Western Allies on the Balkan Governments.

Molotov Threatens To Quit London Meeting

LONDON, Sept. 22, (U. P. A.): A complete deadlock over the proposed Balkan peace treaties plus the Anglo-American concern over the unilateral Russian moves in Hungary to-day threatened a crisis which may terminate the Foreign Ministers' Council on a sour note, writes Ned Roberts, "United Press of America" staff correspondent.

The last minute decision to postpone to-day's session came as an official British commentator stiffly announced His Majesty's Government was "examining" the Russo-Hungarian "economic" pact on three main points: firstly, whether it is proper for one Government on the council commission to sign an agreement without the knowledge or consent of other nations represented; secondly, whether an unselected and un-recognized provisional Government has the power to sign such an agreement; and thirdly, whether such an agreement affecting the Danube River (an agreement that he said gave Russia joint control of Danube's Hungarian reaches) was compatible with international agreements concerning that river.

Foreign Commissar Molotov reported that he was planning to depart from London on Tuesday or Wednesday despite the fact that several items on the Council's ageda have not yet been take up.

It is understood that Britain is consulting the United States regarding this latest Russian move.

It was also disclosed that the Council has not yet touched on the Truman-championed European waterways project wich might be affected by the Russo-Hungarian pact. Nor has removal of British, American and Russian troops in Persia yet been discussed. The ticklish Dardanellas question also awoits discussion.

MOLOTOV WANTS SECRECY

The A. P. A. adds: In a growing atmosphere of secrecy, demanded by Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov, the "Big Five" Foreign Ministers are preparing te way to conclude to-morrow their talks on peace treaties and move on to questions of control of the Dardanelles and internationalisation of the European waterways.

Foreign Ministers To Meet Again

LONDON September 22, (Reuter): The Council of Foreign Ministers met this afternoon with the Soviet Foreign Commissar M. Molotov presiding and continued discussions of items on the agenda, said the Communique issued tonight. The next meeting will take place at 11-00 hours (G.M.T.) on Monday.

TANGIER TO BE HANDED OVER TO PIERRE LEFUR?

TANGIER, September 22, (A.P.A.): It was authoritatively, but without confirmation, reported today that the Spanish would hand over the administration of this nodth African city on September 25 to Pierre Lefur, the French Administrator when the Franco Government occupied the International zone in 1940.

The report was given credence in view of a recently public reply by General Franco agreeing to an Anglo-French demand that the area be returned to an international status.

The report said that Lefur came from Rabat to handle the Interim administration pending organisation of the international control.

No Rival To Congress

Agra Hindu Sabha Leader Renounces Title

CAWNPORE, Sept. 22. (A. P. I.): Dr. Bridenera Swarup, M.L.C. (U. P.) and Vice-President of the Agra Provincial Hindu Sabha, has renounced the title of "Rai Bahadur".

In a statement Dr. Swarup says that he does not subscribe to the view commonly attributed to the Hindu Mahasabha that it was a rival to the Indian National Congress.

Travancore Ban Lifted

TRIVANDRUM, Sept. 22 (A.P.I.)—The Travancore Government have lifted the ban on holding of public processions in the State with effect from October 1.

This is announced in a press note which adds that if any objectionable procession is attempted the ban will be reimposed.

Latest From "Big Five"

On Verge Of Complete Failure

LONDON, Sept. 23 (Reuter): The London Conference of the Big Five Foreign Ministers—the first major International Peace Conference—is on the verge of almost complete failure—that is the pessimistic view widely expressed in to-day's British Press.

The important independent Sunday paper "Observer", in a prominently displayed front page article by its diplomatic correspondent, describes last night's unexpected meeting of the Foreign Ministers as a "crisis meeting" and says the heads of the delegations were making a "desperate effort" to overcome a "major crisis" in the Foreign Ministers' Council.

The immediate cause of the crisis the "Observer" declares, "appeared to be complete divergency of views between Soviet Russia and the Western Democracies regarding the state of affairs in south-eastern Europe, following upon a failure to agree on the terms of the peace treaty with Italy.

The schism was still further aggravated by the news which reached London late on Friday night of the conclusion of a far-reaching economic agreement between Russia and Hungary without any prior consultation with other Allied powers.

The "Observer" adds that it was "widely recognised" yesterday that little would be gained by continuing the Council's deliberations in the manner of the past 10 days.

Mid-East Crisis

Truman Writes To Attlee For Greater Quota For Jewish Emergency Immigration

LONDON, SEPT. 22 (REUTER): PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAS ADDRESSED A PERSONAL LETTER TO THE BRITISH CABINET IN WHICH HE SUPPORTS THE CLAIM OF JEWISH IMMIGRANTS FOR THE IMMEDIATE GRANT OF 100,000 CERTIFICATES FOR AN EMERGENCY IMMIGRATION OF JEWS INTO PALESTINE, WRITES JON KIMCHE, REUTER'S COMMENTATOR ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

This letter, it is understood, reached the Cabinet only after it had already considered the draft plan submitted by the Cabinet Sub-Committee on the future of British policy in Palestine. The proposals of the Sub-Committee were, it is believed, approved by a majority of the Cabinet.

These were as follows:

Firstly, the Jewish claims for complete abrogation of the White Paper of 1939, for free immigration under Jewish control and for the establishment of a Jewish state are not accepted.

LIMITED IMMIGRATION

Secondly, the future policy is to be based on the White Paper but with certain modifications. The most important of these are: (a) In place of immediate stoppage of Jewish immigration once the White Paper figure of 75,000 is exhausted (this stoppage is now imminent)," limited immigration is to continue for the time being with a monthly maximum of 1,500, and (b) the ban on Jewish land acquisition and settlement in most parts of Palestine is to remain in force, but certain changes are to be introduced in the delimitation of free, regulated and prohibited zones.

Proposals are also under consideration for the setting up of a legislative council with powers limited to internal affairs.

As a concession for the restricted immigration the Jews are to be offered a share in the Legislative Council in excess of their numerical strength.

STRONG PERSONAL STAND

No final decision to publish this policy statement before Parliament meets has, however, been taken, and it is believed that the arrival of the President's letter may influence the situaion. It is known that uncertainty about the U.S. Government's attitude had previously influenced the Labour Cabinet's decision, but it is quite clear now that President Truman has taken a strong personal stand on the subject of Jewish immigration into Palestine.

There is now minimising the critical aspect of the situation. Further British troop movements are afoot and in addition to the airborne division, now also one of the crack-Eighth Army divisions is being transferred from Germany to Palestine.

Labour leaders are naturally deeply concerned by this development and it is believed that an early effort may be made to stop this tragic inexorable course of events before it is too late.

The Middle East crisis which was not expected before November, will now probably come to a head within the next 20 days.

SHAW WRITING NEW PLAY

LONDON, September 22. (Reuter): George Bernard Shaw, now in his ninetieth year, said last night; "I am writing a new play. But I can't tell you anything about it yet".

The first news that the new Shaw play was in the making for the Malvern Festival, came from Capt. Roy Limbert Lesse, of the Malvern Theatre, who said he had just visited Shaw and found him mentally and physically very active.

PARIS, September 22 (Reuter).—Some 50 people were killed and about 60 seriously injured in a rail crash near Grenoble in South-Eastern France during the night.

The cause is not known.

Self-Govt. For Soviet Korea

MOSCOW, September 22, (Reuter): The Soviet Union is restoring self-Government in the zones it occupies in Korea, formerly an independent Asiatic kingdom, which has been under Japanese domination since 1910 according to despatches received here today from Korea.

First step was the formation of the peoples' Committee in Kanko district, comprised of nine members of various political parties, including Communist.

The Korean language, banned by the Japanese has been revived and Kanko has its first Korean language newspaper for 35 years. Local industry is being re-organised. Scrools are re-opening and special training courses at higher ional institutions are being ined to create a new Korean Professional class.

ECONOMIC SITUATION OF BRITAIN SERIOUS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (Reuter): The British Ambassador Lord Halifax told the people of the United States in a broadcast to-night: "The economic situation of Britain is serious, but it is not desperate, because 'desperate' suggests despair, and no one in Britain feels that."

In an intimate 15 minutes "fireside chat", which was both blunt and frank, Lord Halifax gave an account of the British approach to the vital Anglo-American financial and trade talks, now on in Washington.

He laid special stress on one point, emphasised by the British delegation in Washington ever since it started its negotiations—that Britain is not approaching the United States as a suppliant. "What we are doing" he said, "is coming to you as Allies and comrades in a great victorious war, to tell you our situation, and to learn from you of yours, and then see if together we can make our partnership as great in peace as it has been in war."

Chapra To Present Purse To Rajen Babu

CHAPRA (Bihar) Sept. 22 (A.P.I.): Chapra will accord a reception and also present a purse to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Bihar Congress Leader, when he comes to this town in the near future.

This was decided at a meeting of several leading businessmen and other citizens of the town held at the Town Hall on September 18.

A Committee, with Dr. Syed Mahmud as President, was formed to organise the reception and to collect funds for the purpose.

Churchill At Monte Carlo

PARIS, Sept. 22 (Reuter).—The former British Premier Mr. Winston Churchill arrived at Monte Carlo today on his return from Italy, where he has been spending a holiday.

The last report about Mr. Churchill was that with his daughter Mary he left Lake Como yesterday for a painting tour of Italy's Riviera coast.

Churchill On Painting Tour

ROME, Sept. 21. (Reuter): Mr. Winston Churchill accompanied by his daughter Mary left Lake Como to-day for a painting tour of Italy's Cote d'Azur according to the Ansa News Agency.

U. S. Troops Homeward Bound

KARACHI, Sept. 22 (A.P.I.): A large-scale movement of homebound American troops has already started in Karachi. This is indicated by the arrivals in the past two days of American military specials at the American cantonment at Malir, a suburb of Karachi.

Already 25,500 men have arrived and talks with a cross-section of them disclosed that they had come from several sectors in the Far East Theatre and that the last halt in the movement was Lucknow.

Sailings to America are expected to begin in the first week of October.

2,100 Allied Prisoners Of War Arrive In Madras

MADRAS, Sept. 22 (A.P.I.): Amidst the sounding of sirens from sister ships anchored in Madras Harbour, s. s. "Ranchi" one of the biggest troopships, carrying 2,100 Allied prisoners of war, British and Indian, arrived in Madras this evening from Singapore. They were received by high-ranking civil and military officers and by representatives of the various philanthrophic bodies.

WALL STREET IRREGULAR OWING TO OVERBOUGHT STATE

Long Liquidation And Hedging In Cotton

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.

Wall Street opened steady and active. The establishment of a higher selling for foreign silver resulted in active demand for U. S. shelter issues which are likely to benefit. Leaders resumed the forward push although exceptions were plentiful. Inflation ideas combined with hopes of peaceful settlements of the various labour disputes were again the chief bullish inspiration. However the selling was based on the theory that the list may have been overbought. Minings and air transports were favoured. Rails mines aviations and utilities maintained rising inclination although many leaders were crippled by light selling. Accounts were trimed in many instances owing to more cloudy labour outlook which was highlighted by the spreading of walkouts to other areas. The session closed irregular.

American Telephone and Telegraph (183-7/8) 183-3/4 Amerex Corporation (32-5/8) 32-1/4 Anaconda Copper Mining (36-1/2) 36-5/8 Chase National Bank (41-1/2) 41-1/8 Consolidated Oil (16-1/2) 16-1/2 Firestone Tyre (65) 64 General Electric (48-3/8) 48 General Motors (73-7/8) 72-3/4 Ingersol Rand (124) 124 International Nickel (36-3/8) 36 National City Bank of New York (43-1/2) 43-1/2 New York Central Rail Road Co. (27-1/8) 28-1/8 Socony Vacuum Corpn (15-7/8) 15-3/4 Texas Corporation (53) 52-5/8 Union Carbon and Carbide (97) 95-3/4 U. S. Smelting Refining (88-1/2) 71 U. S Steel Corpn. (74-7/8) 74-1/8 Western Union Telegraph (48-5/8) 48-3/4.

DECLINE IN COTTON

New York cotton barely steady. The liquidation in spot and October delivery, credited to New Orleans, influenced the entire list. The market then steadied on trade absorption due to continues crop complaints particularly in the east belt furthering reduced crop ideas, the ever present inflation talk, hopes of peaceful settlements of various labour disputes and bullish textile news. Prices later sagged under renewed liquidation in near months and scattered hedges. Latterly persistent liquidation in near months continued to influence the entire list. Otherwise no fresh developments occurred and the market closed steady.

CHICAGO GRAINS MARKET.

Grains were irregular with evening up operations in sept rye before its expiration today dominating activity. Meanwhile prospects of a substantial increase in October flour subsidy rate and strong demand for cash maize were offset by a belated sharp reaction in winnipeg rye. The United States Governmeit is reported to be able to purchase approximately one million two hundred thousand hundred eight flour out of the original order of one million eight hundred thousand for shipment to England.

Sept. (1.70-1/2 to 1.70-5/8) 1.71-1/8 to 1.71-1

Dec. (1.70 to 1.70) 1.69-3/4 to 1.69-7/8

May (1.68-1/8 to 1.68) 1.68 to 1.67-7/8

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

Statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 14th September.

Demand Liabilities in India	644,41,06,000
Time Liabilities in India	253,26,28,000
Cash in India:	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	31,30,44,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,39,67,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	64,48,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	113,97,18,000
Advances in India	252,80,01,000
Bills discounted in India	13,67,47,000

MEXICO CITY Sept. 21 (Reuter). The Bank of Mexico today discontinued issuing silver money as a result of the new United States silver price, which makes a peso worth 27 cents compared with its former value of 20 cents.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

LONDON, Sept 20.

	£
Total Bullion	523,000
Public deposits	9,700,000
(a) Other deposits	302,900,000
Government securities	295,200 00
(b) Other securities	11,700,000
Notes, Gold and silver coin	21,000,000
Notes in circulation	1 329,500,000
Ratio of reserve to liabilities	6.7 p.o.
Other deposits include bankers deposits	248,300,000
(b) Other securities include discounts and advances	2,700,000
Total deposits	312,600,000
Total securites	306,900,000

Final Jute Forecast

CALCUTTA, Sept. 22 (A.P.I.): The final jute forecast for 1945 for Bengal (including Cooch Behar and Tripura States), Bihar, Orissa and Assam estimates the area under jute cultivation at 2,408,940 acres and the yield therefrom at 7,165,535 bales of 400 lbs. each. These figures compare with last year's finally revised area of 2,103,955 acres and yield of 6,203,205 bales.

Cawnpore To Present Civic Address To Nehru

CAWNPORE, Sept. 22. (A.P.I.): The decision to present civic addresses to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru when they visit Cawnpore was unanimously taken at a meeting of the Cawnpore Municipal Board this evening, Mr. Kailash Pat Singania, Chairman, presiding.

"V-J" INSTRUCTIONS FOR MACARTHUR

"Use Existing Govt. Of Japan But Do Not Support It"

WASHINGTON, September 23 (Reuter).—Destruction of Japanese military strength beyond the possibility of revival, transfer elsewhere of Japanese property outside territories specifically retained by Japan as war reparations, Allied watch on enterprises which could be used for secret military preparations and reductions in Japan's heavy industries, have been officially defined as amongst the main features of Allied objectives of the occupation of Japan.

They are contained in the list of V-J instructions to General MacArthur from President Truman, which was published to-night.

The President said, "Your general policy is to use the existing Government of Japan, not to support it. Changes in the form of Government initiated by the Japanese people or Government in the direction of modifying its feudal and authoritarian tendencies are to be permitted and favoured."

FROGRAMME OF HALT PRODUCTION

For economic demilitarisation of Japan, the President outlined a programme to halt production of all military equipment, to control and inspect all enterprises which could be used for military preparations and to eliminate research and instruction in all industries whose chief value to Japan was military.

Japan's heavy industries were to be cut and her merchant fleet restricted to demilitarisation needs.

President Truman ordered General MacArthur to exclude from positions of economic importance all persons who would not direct Japan's economy towards peaceful ends and to favour break-up of large industrial and banking combines.

"Japan shall be permitted eventually to resume her normal trade with the rest of the world. During occupation and subject to suitable controls, Japan will be permitted to purchase from foreign countries raw materials and other goods she may need for peaceful purpose and export goods to pay for approved imports.

Control is to be maintained over all imports, exchange and financial transactions. The instructions declare that imperial household property shall not be exempted from any action necessary to carry out the objectives of occupation.

OBJECTIVES OF OCCUPATION

The statement which was prepared by the Departments of State and War and Navy, puts down the ultimate objectives of occupation as: Firstly that Japan will not again menace the United States or the peace and security of the world. Second, to bring about the eventual establishment of a peaceful and responsible Japanese Government respecting the rights of other States and supporting the ideals and principles of the United Nations."

It adds, the United States desires that the Japanese Government should conform as closely as it may, to the principles of Democratic Self-Government, but it is not the responsibility of the Allied powers to impose upon any form of Government not supported by the freely expressed will of the people."

London Bus Workers' Lightning Strike

LONDON, Sept. 22, (Reuter): Hundreds of London's early-morning workers were delayed to-day because of a lightning strike of bus drivers and conductors in the North and North-West London. Their decision to stop work was taken at a meeting last night, following the transfer of the acting inspector from one garage to another in order, according to the London Passenger Transport Board's statement to-day to make room for the inspector returing from war service.

The worker's representative says the strike is a "protest stoppage" and services will be resumed on Monday.

TYPHOON HAVOC IN HIROSHIMA

Over 8000 Killed, 9000 Injured & 900 Missing

TOKYO, Sept. 22 (Reuter): Hiroshima, the shattered target of the first Atomic Bomb, bore the full brunt of a 150-mile per hour typhoon, which this week was swept over the Japanese mainland, it was announced today, cables Jack Smyh, Reuter's special correspondent.

In a special dispatch to the Japanese Government, the Governor of Hiroshima prefecture told of Disaster Number two—the typhoon which killed 8,761, injured 9,191, and left 933 missing.

Nearly 130,000 have become homeless as a result of torrential rain washing 1,078 houses and seriously damaging 209 more.

More than 500 ships and barges were broken up like match-boxes and carried out to the sea, while 1,147 separate landslides covered railways at 52 points, so completely disrupting communications that it will be difficult to send aid to the stricken city.

General Newman, Junior Head of the United States War Department's Atom Bomb Mission, who has just returned from Nagasaki—the target for Atom Bomb Number two—has given these facts about damage and casualties to the city.

"The death roll is estimated at more than 40,000. with some 80,000 injured", he said. More than 4,000 buildings have been completely wrecked.

General Newman left a party of 17 scientists and medical officers in Nagasaki to complete their observations.

JAPAN'S OCCUPATION MAY LAST 6 MONTHS

"If We Handle Japs Right", Says MacArthur

DALLAS, Texas Sept. 22 (APA). Ted Dealey one of the American publishers who witnessed the Japanese Surrender, today, quoted Gen. MacArthur as saying that the American army would have to stay in Japan only "six months if we handle the Japanese right."

Dealey, in a signed article in the "Dallas Morning News" said that he and seven other publishers lunched on September 4 with MacArthur. MacArthur was asked as to how long occupation forces would need to stay in Japan.

This was MacArthur's reply: "Six months if we handle the Japanese right—and by that I mean if we are not too ruthless."

"Red Star" Solution Of Jap Problem

MOSCOW, Sept. 22 (A.P.A.): The Russian Army newspaper "Red Star" today advocated agrarian reform for Japan as the "salvation from her long sins of aggression and militarism."

The suggestion to turn Japanese farm land over to the people was made in an article by Alexander Polessky, who is regarded as an authority on agricultural and sociological matters.

He said that turning the land over to the peasants "could fundamentally sap the spirit of militarism and aggression in which the Japanese people have been educated for the past 50 years and could guarantee a real—not a formal—democratisation."

SOONG LEAVES CALCUTTA FOR CHUNGKING

CALCUTTA, Sept. 22 (A. P. I): Dr. T. V. Soong, Prime Minister of China, who arrived last night from Karachi, left to-day for Chungking by air.

INDIAN ECONOMIC INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office:—Mission Row, CALCUTTA.

"INDIAN ECONOMIC"

Occupies a position of Distinction Amongst the Strongest Life Offices of INDIA

In the last valuation interest earning has been assumed at 3¼% and a decent surplus has been revealed. Bonus declared (1943)—

WHOLE LIFE Rs. 12|- per thousand per annum

ENDOWMENT Rs. 10|- per thousand per annum

The Board of Directors of the Company—

Mr. S. M. Bhattacharjee, Mg. Director Calcutta National Bank, Ltd., Chairman.

Mr. Kiron Shankar Ray, B.A., (Oxon), Barrister-at-law M.L.A.

Mr. L. N. Roy, B.Sc., Director, Hindusthan Cotton Mills Ltd.

Mr. Harish Chandra Sarcar, B.Sc. (Lond.)

Mr. Tara Charan Chatterjee, B.A.

Mr. Manindra Mohan Bhattacharjee, B.A., Manager.

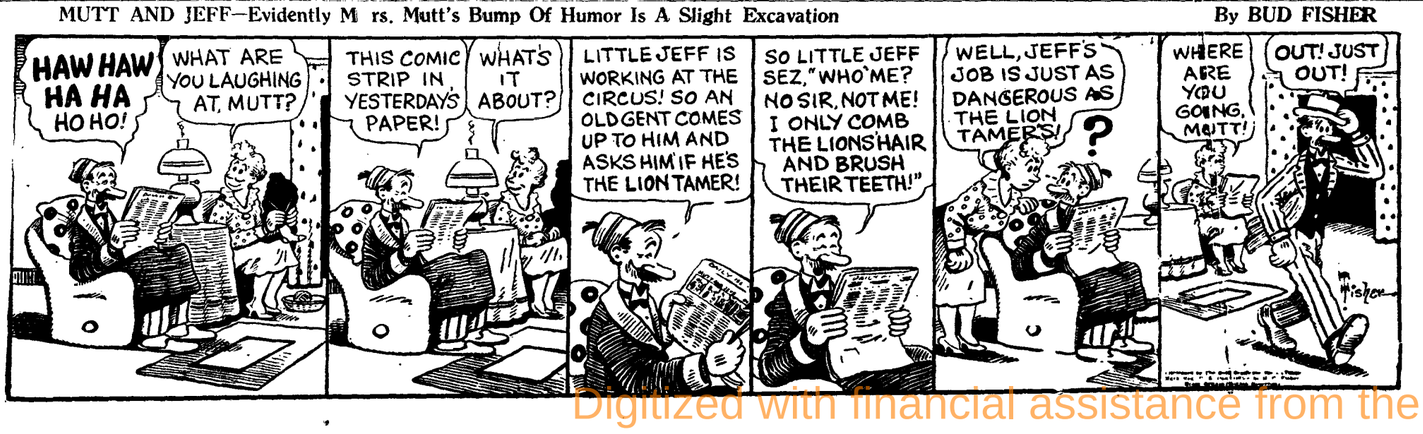
Applications are invited from energetic youngmen to work as Field Organisers and Agents for Bombay, Ahmedabad, Nasik and Poona on most attractive terms, both pay and commission:

Apply to BRANCH MANAGER,

Indian Economic Insurance Company, Ltd.,

Behramji Mansion, Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

MUTT AND JEFF—Evidently Mrs. Mutt's Bump Of Humor Is A Slight Excavation — By BUD FISHER


HAW HAW HA HA HO HO!
WHAT ARE YOU LAUGHING AT, MUTT?
THIS COMIC STRIP IN YESTERDAYS PAPER!
WHAT'S IT ABOUT?
LITTLE JEFF IS WORKING AT THE CIRCUS! SO AN OLD GENT COMES UP TO HIM AND ASKS HIM IF HE'S THE LION TAMER!
SO LITTLE JEFF SEZ, "WHO ME? NO SIR, NOT ME! I ONLY COMB THE LIONS HAIR AND BRUSH THEIR TEETH!"
WELL, JEFF'S JOB IS JUST AS DANGEROUS AS THE LION TAMER'S!
?
WHERE ARE YOU GOING, MUTT!
OUT! JUST OUT!
Fisher

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS Per WORD.

MINIMUM Rs. 1|8|-.

To be paid in advance.

PERSONAL ADLETS.

Refunds of Income-tax from Bombay Native States and abroad obtained at home by correspondence at reasonable charges. Advice free. Write to The Taxation Relief & General Agency, 248, Princess Street, 1st floor, Bombay 2. 9313

MATRIMONIAL

For Friendship, Matrimony, Trade hobbies, both sexes Join "Friends" 24|26, Ramghat Benares, (Secy Mrs. Suvarn Devi). 9401

SOCIAL

Wanted sophisticated ladies interested in pen, personal friendship artistic recreation to join as honorary members (gentlemen to pay fees): Aesthetic Society, Post Box 5531, Bombay. (9223)

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—Nurses on Rs. 50-5/2-75 plus Rs. 45. Uniform Allowance (annually) plus Rs. 9 Dearness Allowance. Furnished free quarters and Provident Fund. Apply with full particulars to the Superintendent, S. P. Sanatorium, Baroda. (4895)

Wanted—Fully qualified Laboratory Technician on Rs. 50-5/2-75 plus Dearness Allowance of Rs. 9. Free quarters and Provident Fund. Apply to the Superintendent, S. P. Sanatorium, Baroda. (4895 A)

Wanted experienced Lady Steno-typist for permanent job. Beginners will not be considered. Apply personally with testimonials to:—Polco 32, Apollo Street, Opp. Share Bazar, 2nd Floor, Fort, Bombay. (9433)

Wanted an experienced and qualified Accountant for a joint stock Company in Bombay. Apply stating age, experience & salary required to Box No. 4887 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for a Pharmaceutical concern in South a Manager. Man with previous Secretarial experience and experience in salesmanship of chemicals and pharmaceuticals need apply stating age, terms, etc., to Box No. 4854, "Bombay Chronicle."

The Principal, the Sadul Public School, Bikaner, invites applications by 6th October for posts of Headmistress and 4 Mistresses for a Prep. School. Salary 200-10-300 and 100-10-200 respectively with free quarters. Higher start can be given to persons with right qualifications and experience. Also a Matron at Rs. 100|- with free food and furnished quarters. Candidates should be prepared to come for interview at their own expense. 4871

Wanted a Civil Engineer, qualified Overseers and Mistries, well versed in Sewer Drain and Water connections Works. Apply with copies of testimonials and minimum salary expected to N. K. Bros., 14|2, Old China Bazar St., Calcutta. 9402

Wanted—Expert to erect and run Cotton Spinning Mill. Apply with qualifications, Experience and terms acceptable to Sitaram Timber Supply, Katrabaryan, Delhi. (9388)

Wanted a Gujrati knowing typist. Apply with testimonials stating, age, experience and minimum salary expected to Box No. 111, "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS WANTED

Educated Bachelor-youth with liking for Rural Work (looking after farms/lands), seeks suitable Post. Apply Box No. 9410 "Bombay Chronicle."

Experienced in storekeeping with Accounts knowledge and typing, seeks suitable post. Apply Box No. 9409 "Bombay Chronicle."

FLATS WANTED

Wanted: Three or more rooms flat, decent locality, for respectable Hindu family. Willing to pay good rent. Communicate immediately, Professor Jwalaprasad Singhal, 101, Walkeshwar Road, Telephone 43687. (9420)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Get Medical Diplomas at home: Ayurvedic, Unani, Homoeopathic. Prospectus free. Old Indian Medical College, Kotgarh, Simla. (9415)

MEDICAL ADLETS

Brovon for Asthma. Acts rapidly. Severe attacks relieved in 2 to 3 minutes. Brovon Inhalation and Tablets available at chemists or direct from: M/s Premier Trading Co., Advani Chambers, 4th Floor, Sir P. M. Road, Fort, Bombay. (4651)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for Coffee, Honey, Beeswax. Apply with Postage. Azad-Bharat Distributors, Bellary. 9297

Wanted Agents on decent commission to sell the remaining unsold shares of the India Provident Co., Ltd. the biggest & oldest Company. Paid dividend more than 500 p.c. Apply to the Secretary, 10, Clive Row, Calcutta. (9436)

FINANCE & PARTNERSHIP

British Army Officer (R.E.) would like to contact Financial Partner with view to forming Construction Company. He is capable of handling large contracts and has extensive experience in use and purchase of heavy Excavation and Constructional Machinery (in Britain, South America, India, Burmah,) such as, Bulldozers, Scrapers, Excavators, etc., Apply Box No. 9408, "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Controller of Stores, Bombay Port Trust at his office at Clarke Bunder, Mazagon, Bombay No. 10, up to 1 p. m. (N.S.T.) on Monday, the 22nd October 1945, for the fabrication, during the calendar year 1946 of UNIFORM CLOTHING AND SUPPLY OF BADGES, CAPS, etc.

Full conditions and particulars are embodied in the form of tender and schedule, which may be obtained from the Office of the Controller of Stores at Rs. 3/- per copy.

Tender forms will NOT be sent per V. P. P.

R. C. MASTER,
Controller of Stores.
Mazagon, Bombay 10,
13th September, 1945.
(4879)

NOTICE

No. M-104(15)
Dated, New Delhi, the Sept, 1945

PROPERTIES FOR SALE
SULPHUR OPERATIONS IN KOH-I-SULTAN, BALUCHISTAN.

THE PROPERTIES attached to the Central Government's Sulphur Operations, Koh-i-Sultan Railway Station Nokkundi, (Baluchistan) and stocks of sulphur ore lying at Nokkundi railhead are offered for sale. Purchaser has right to work the sulphur mines or dismantle the properties and to dispose of the stocks of sulphur ore as he thinks fit. Government, however, reserve the right to sell not more than 1,500 tons of high grade ore now lying at rail-head by the end of the year 1945. Working the mines will be in accordance with the Central Government Mining Rules. Detailed prospectus and plans are available for perusal with the Director, Geological Survey of India, 27, Chowringhee, Calcutta, the Officer-in-Charge, Sulphur Operations, Hut No. 254, Residency Compound, Quetta (Baluchistan), and the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Labour New Delhi, up to the 29th October, 1945. Tenders are invited, and should reach Rai Bahadur A. C. Das, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Labour, New Delhi, on or before the 30th October 1945. Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Koh-i-Sultan Sulphur Operations." 4836

MALAYAN AND HONG KONG EVACUEES.

SHIPPING ARRANGEMENTS FOR RETURN TO MALAYA AND HONG KONG.

All Evacuees who have changed their addresses since their last registration with the Bombay or Bangalore Offices of the Malayan Representative must now give particulars to the undersigned. All future changes in addresses must also be notified without delay to the undersigned.

Any evacuee who has not yet registered should at once send the undersigned full particulars of name, age, profession, last residence in Malaya or Hong Kong, present address, date of departure from Malaya or Hong Kong and month in which he or she wishes to return, and full details with ages of dependants:

T. P. SUNDARAM,
Deputy Malayan Representative in India,
Menkwa Building, Outram Road,
Bombay. (4890)

BUSINESS OFFERS

Wanted Representation on Commission for Punjab and Frontier Provinces of reputed firms importing oil, gin, flour and rice mill stores. Industry Supporters Syndicate, 55, Mecleod Road, Lahore. 9336

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

Running business for sale—store at Shivaji Park dealing in Hosiery, perfumery, toilet and cutlery jewellery &c. with furniture. Write A. H. Oosman, 156, Victoria Rd., Byculla. (9418)

For Sale a smart little shop, reasonably well situated in a very popular U. P. Hill Station—Only small-stocks to take over with Goodwill—owner going abroad. Apply Box No. 9396, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale: Want to sell 20 tons of Dried Potatoes of very good quality. Buyers may please communicate with Messrs. Modi Dehydrators, Ltd., Hapur, (U. P.) (9397)

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted immediately old or new, a complete Stone Breaking Machine for breaking Road ballast of ½" to 2" size. Apply with full particulars and price to M|s K. C. Tandon & Bros., Govt. Contractors. Souterganj, Cawnpore. (9416)

MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale 32 Sewing Machines, Singer. 45KI in good working order, with Electric Motors and Accessories. Apply:—Messrs. Polco, 32 Apollo Street, Corner Haman Street, Fort, Bombay. (9432)

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

For Sale.—A free-hold plot of land, measuring about twelve Hundred square yards, bearing No. 23 and situated at Ramnagar estate, Dombivli, Patharli, Taluk Kalyan, Dist. Thana, is offered for sale to the person offering the highest price till 15th July, 1945. Persons desiring to purchase it should correspond with Mr. Pran Nath Seth, Advocate, Receiver estate, Mohanlal, Seva Sadan, Civil Lines, Cawnpore. (9378)

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

Office of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals),
Strand House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

TENDER NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for purchase and removal of the following store lying at Victualling Store Depot, Dunlop House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

ITEM NO.	NOMENCLATURE	QUANTITY	CONDITION
1	Sun Helmets White	1550 Nos.	Serviceable.

2. DESCRIPTION OF STORES: The helmets are made of pith and are similar in design to helmets worn by police and military officers.

3. The store will be sold without any guarantee as to their condition or quantity and subject to Conditions of Contract Con. 117 (copy obtainable from Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Queen's Road, Bombay).

4. Samples can be inspected in this office or at site by previous appointment with stockholder.

5. Offers in tenderers' own form in a sealed cover superscribed Tender No. CS|SYD|4572 Due on 5-10-1945 should reach this office not later than 4 p.m. on 5-10-1945. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit at call receipt for Rs. 500|- deposited as earnest money in Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or Government Treasury in favour of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals) Bombay under Head of Account "Revenue Deposits." The Deposit is refundable to unsuccessful tenderers.

6. Offers should remain open for acceptance upto 20-10-1945. Delivery should be completed ex site within fifteen days of receipt of acceptance of offer. No assistance will be offered in obtaining transport facilities, railway wagons, etc.

7. Tenderers will be at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof. Rates should be quoted per helmet.

8. This office is at liberty to reject all or any portion of offers received. (4893)

THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 19th October, 1945, at 4 p.m. (New S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1945, and the Reports of the Directors and Auditors, and to declare a Dividend.
2. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Dinshaw D. Romer who retires in accordance with Article 127 of the Company's Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To elect a Director in place of Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I. who retires in accordance with Article 127 of the Company's Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To elect a Director in place of Mr. A. D. Shroff who retires in accordance with Article 127 of the Company's Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 21st September, 1945, to FRIDAY, the 19th October, 1945, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS LTD.,
Managing Agents,
A. D. SHROFF,
Director.

Bombay, 14th September, 1945.

NOTE:—If dividend as recommended by the Directors is passed at the Meeting, it will be paid on and after the 20th October, 1945, to those Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 19th October 1945. (4831)

THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of October, 1945, at 5 P.M. (N.S.T.) or so soon thereafter, as the Ordinary General Meeting convened for the same day is over, when special resolutions will be proposed for the appointment of new Managing Agents and for other proposals stated in the Notice to be posted to the Shareholders.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS LTD.,
Managing Agents,
A. D. SHROFF,
Director.

Bombay, 14th September, 1945. (4880)

MARKAZI CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LTD.

THE THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above stores will be held on 7th Oct., '45, Sunday at 4-30 p.m. at Sabu Siddique Institute Hall, Shepherd Road, Byculla, Bombay. (9435)

NOTICE TO SPECIAL JURORS.

MEMBERS of the Special Jury, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend the High Court, on the first floor on Monday the 24th September 1945 at 10-45 A. M. (S. T.).

Bombay, 22nd September, 1945
J. B. GREAVES,
Sheriff of Bombay. (4885)

THE RAGHUVANSHI MILLS, LIMITED

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 11-12, Haines Road, Mahalaxmi, Bombay, on SATURDAY, 20th October, 1945, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business and also to consider and if thought fit, to pass the Resolution mentioned in item (5) below, as a Special Resolution.

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and the Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31st March 1945.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint two Directors in place of (a) Sir Chunilal B. Mehta, (b) Mr. Amratlal Chunilal, who retire by rotation and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the Current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. To consider and if thought fit, to pass the following Resolution as a Special Resolution:—"That the Article 131 of the Articles of Association of the Company be and the same is hereby amended as follows:—'In line 5 of Article 131, the words 'one-half the paid-up capital' be deleted and substituted by the words 'the paid-up share capital' of the Company.'

N.B.:—If the above Special Resolution is passed, the particular sentence in the said Article as thereby amended will read as follows:—

131. Without prejudice to the general and other powers conferred by these presents, and so as not to limit or restrict these powers, the Directors may, from time to time, at their discretion, raise or borrow, or secure the payment of, any sum or sums of money, for the purposes of the Company, but so that the total sum borrowed shall not at any time exceed THE PAID-UP SHARE CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY, etc., etc.

6. To transact any other business as may be placed before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from Saturday, 13th October, 1945 to Saturday, 27th October, 1945, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board
of Directors,
For The RAGHUVANSHI MILLS, LTD.,
For Ravindra Maganlal & Co., Ltd.,
RAVINDRA MAGANLAL,
Managing Director,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 24th August, 1945.

N B.:—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Thursday, 1st November 1945, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on Friday, 12th October 1945, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each such Shareholder to his last given address. 4882

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of the articles stated below to the Ahmedabad Municipality so as to reach the undersigned on or before Tuesday the 9th October, 1945 at 4 P.M. The tenders should be accompanied with earnest money as under without which no tender will be considered.

The copy of the specification, and tender form can be had from the Store-Keeper on application, on payment as shown below. The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time the tenders are opened.

The Municipality reserves its right to accept any or the lowest tender.

	Tender fee Rs.	Earnest money Rs.
(1) Cast iron pipes and specials	10 0 0	3,000 0 0

(Sd.) M. A. PATEL,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office, Dt. 19-9-1945. 4888

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE GREATER BOMBAY SCHEME will come into force from 1st October, 1945. The attention of those persons, residing in the portion of the Bombay Suburban District which will be absorbed into Greater Bombay is invited to Notification No. 13551|114-K, dated 28th August, 1945, printed at pages Nos. 2246 to 2251 of the Bombay Government Gazette, Part I, dated 30th August, 1945, and exhibited at Police Stations and other prominent places defining the boundaries of "G" Division and the five police stations viz. Bandra, Santa Cruz, Andheri, Kurla and Ghatkopar and they are requested to note that on and from 1st October, 1945:—

I. all complaints and reports regarding cognizable and non-cognizable crime should be made to the Police Stations concerned;

II. the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, will be the licensing authority—

(a) under the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902 as amended by Bombay Act XVII of 1945; for
  (i) places of public amusement,
  (ii) places of public entertainment,
  (iii) the playing of music in streets and public places.
(b) under the Bombay Public Conveyances Act, VII of 1920 as amended by Bombay Act XVII of 1945; for
  (i) public conveyances as defined by the Act,
  (ii) horses,
  (iii) drivers

Applications for such licenses must be made to the Superintendent of Police, "G" Division, Palkhiwala Building, Bandra.

H. E. BUTLER.
Commissioner of Police,
Bombay.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 5th September, 1945. (4835)

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS

(DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE)

THE DATE for the receipt of tenders for the purchase of the following stores advertised in this paper on 6th and 11th Aug., '45 has been extended:—

MEDICAL INSTRUMENT AND APPLIANCES such as Splints, Needles (various types) Syringes Forceps, Retractors, Rubber Plungers, Inhalers, Mortars, Sterilisers, Blood Transfusion Apparatus, Saline Infusion Apparatus Catguts, Operation Tables, etc. etc.

2. The full list of instruments and appliances and the conditions of sale can be seen at the offices of the Controllers of Supplies (Disposals) at Calcutta, Bombay, Cawnpore, Karachi, Madras, Dy. Controller of Supplies (Disposals) Lahore and the Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

3. Tenders should now reach the Director of Disposals, Shahjehan Road, New Delhi, by 4 P.M. on 30th September '45.

4. Offers will remain open for acceptance upto 15th Oct. 45.

5. Delivery of the stores will be ex-site and removal should be completed by 7th November 1945. 4808

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. COOVERJI JETHABHAI, VASANJI LALJI and KHIMJI GHELLABHAI KHONA, TRUSTEES OF THE KUMPTA DERASAR AND ITS SADHARAN CHARITABLE TRUST, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

The Vendors have represented that the title deeds and documents relating to the undermentioned property were destroyed in consequences of the fire following the recent explosion which occurred in Bombay on the 14th day of April, 1944.

All persons having any claim of any sort against the said property either by virtue of the deposit of title deeds of the said property hereinafter described or otherwise are requested to notify the same in writing to the undersigned within 14 days. In default the claim, if any, will be deemed to have been waived and the sale completed.

Any person, firm or corporation possessing or having custody of the said deeds or documents or any of them is hereby requested to hand the same over to the undersigned.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure with the messuages, tenement and building standing thereon situate at DARYASTHAN STREET MANDVI in Bombay containing by admeasurement 180 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1039 and 1051, New No. 6769, Old Survey No. 664, New Survey No. 2210 and Cadastral Survey No. 812 of Mandvi Division and bearing Municipal B. Ward No. 1703, Street Nos. 34, 34A, 36, 38 and 38A.

Bombay, dated this 22nd day of September, 1945.

AMBUBHAI & DIWANJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys
Lentin Chambers,
Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay. (4894)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

KOLHAPUR STATE intends to send one student for Forest Ranger's Course, Dehra Dun.

Applications are invited from candidates of Kolhapur State domicile who have passed at least Intermediate Examination with one or more of the following subjects:—Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology..

Applicants should not be less than 18 and more than 25 years of age on the 1st of April 1946. Copies of certificates of age, caste, domicile, certificate of respectability and good moral character from two or more persons of high social or official standing and a health certificate regarding sound hearing and general physical fitness signed by a commissioned medical officer or a medical officer in charge of a Civil station or from the Chief Medical Officer, Kolhapur, should be attached to the application. The original should be produced if and when the applicant is called for an interview.

Candidate selected will have to appear for the Qualifying Examination at any one of the centres at Nagpur, Karachi, Abbottabad, Calcutta or Dehra Dun. He will be given third class Rly. fare both ways and one rupee per day from the day he leaves Kolhapur till he returns to Kolhapur. The candidate who will be selected after the Qualifying Examination will get the expenses for his training, boarding and lodging (about Rs. 5,000|-) for the period of two to two and half years. The selected candidate will have to enter into an agreement to serve the State satisfactorily for a period of 10 years, if required, on Rs. 75-5-100 E.B. 5-150.

The applications should reach the u|s before 5-0 P.M. on 1st of Oct. 1945

The selected candidate will have to come to Kolhapur for an interview at his own expense.

If the examination takes place at Kolhapur no allowance or fare will be given to the applicants.

For further particulars apply to the u|s.

Kolhapur, 18-9-1945.
F. X. SALDANHA,
Conservator of Forests.
Kolhapur State. 4892

NOTICE

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY by the Locomotive and Engineering Shops of Messrs. Tata Sons Limited, at Tatanagar, B. N. Rly., a Machine Shop Foreman and some Boiler Shop Chargemen.

The Machine Shop Foreman must be conversant with light and heavy machine shop and Tool Room work and with the manufacture of special tools, Jigs tools and dies necessary for the construction of boilers and locomotives and with the setting up of automatics and semi-automatics in brass shop and light machine shop.

The Boiler Shop Chargemen must have sound 5 years apprenticeship in a Locomotive Boiler Shop and specialised in Boiler Erection, Flange Presses, Boiler Plate Machining Works, Oxy-cutting Boiler mounting and Testing and at least 3 years training as a 'Journeyman' in a Boiler Shop in any of the sections mentioned above.

The salary of the Machine Shop Foreman will be in the scale of Rs. 500-25-550 and that of the Boiler Shop Chargemen will be in the scale of Rs. 185-15-350, with a dearness allowance of 10% of the salary for the former and Rs. 19 8|- for the latter and 'emergency bonus' at 10% of the salary in both cases. The initial salary within the grades will be determined according to the qualifications of the selected candidates.

Applications should be addressed to the Chief Administrative Officer, E. I. R. Works—P. O., Tatanagar, B. N. Rly., and should reach him not later than 10th October 1945.

Applications should show the age, qualification and experience and should be accompanied by copies of certificates and testimonials.

Required applicants should be prepared to come for interview and selected candidates should be in a position to join immediately. 4894

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF VEHICLES AND ANIMALS

THE MUNICIPAL WHEEL TAX for the third quarter of the year 1945-46 (October to December) falls due on the 1st of October, 1945. The owners of Motor Vehicles are requested to pay the tax due, to the Ward Inspectors of the Assessment and Collection Department, or to send the amount direct to the Assessor and Collector at the Municipal Head Office, Fort, Bombay. Their attention is invited to the provisions of Sections 188. 190 and 191 of the Municipal Act. As the liability to pay wheel tax goes with the possessor of the vehicle, intending purchasers of motor vehicles would do well to verify, BEFORE PURCHASE, whether the Municipal wheel tax on the vehicle has been paid up-to-date.

The owners of hand-carts and bullock carts are likewise liable to the tax. They are requested to pay the amount due to the authorities named above, and to obtain number plates in token of due payment.

U. M. MIRCHANDANI,
Municipal Commissioner.
Bombay, 24th September, 1945.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dr. MARSHALL D'SOUZA of Bombay Christian Inhabitant who had agreed to purchase the undermentioned property from Sitabai Shankerrao Parelkar of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the same to our client Mr. Purshottam Pandurang Samant.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to undersigned at their Office No. 101, Mahatma Gandhi Road, (Esplanade Road), Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL THAT piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure lying and being on the East side of Cadell Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 627 square yards or thereabouts out of and forming parts of two pieces or parcels of lands or grounds, admeasuring 993 and 390 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under the Collector's last Rent Roll Nos. 3695-3703 and Collector's current Rent Roll Nos. 784 and E|784, Laughton's Survey Nos. 1|1601 and 1|1601 (Part) and Cadastral Survey Nos. 106 and 5|106 of Mahim Division and assessed in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward Nos. 4465 (5 & 6) and Street Nos. 825 E & D and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Mr. Sadashiv Patil, on or towards the West by the said Cadell Road, on or towards the North by the property of Reverend Fernandes and on or towards the South by the properties of Gajanan D. Mhatre and Mr. Rebeiro.

Dated this 22nd day of September, 1945.

KHUNDERAO LAUD & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 4889

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that Bai SHERENBAI NOWROJI PATUCK, Bai DINBAI FRAMJI SHAPURJI PATUCK, Bai GOOLBAI PHEROZESHAH SHROFF, Bai TEHMINA BEHRAMJI COLAH, HIRJIBHOY SHAPURJI PATUCK and JEHANGIR HORMASJI MODI, the Trustees of the Trust Estate of the late Nowroji Hormasji Patuck have contracted to sell and assign to our client the undermentioned property.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras (redeemed) tenure, situate, lying being at the junction of Lamington Road, and Foras Road, in Bombay, admeasuring according to the Cadastral Survey Record 1928 square yards but according to the Collector's record 1936 square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under C.S. No. 81 of Tardeo Division together with the messuages tenements buildings and outhouses standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality under Ward S (D) Ward Nos. 4521, Street No. 192 to 202, Ward No. 4522, Street No. 1, Ward No. 4523, Street No. 2, Ward No. 4524, Street No. 192 to 204, at Lamington Road and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the property of Jehangir Jamsedji Presswalla, on or towards the South by the Foras Road, on or towards the East by the Lamington Road and on or towards the West by the properties of Hirabai Damji Hirji, Kharsedji Jamsedji Dubash, Shirinbai Edulji Hormusji Cama and others.

ALL persons having any right title interest claim or demand in to and upon the said property by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, lease, trust, inheritance, maintenance, bequest, lien, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at their office at 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

Dated this 22nd day of September, 1945.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIWAN,
Purchasers Attorneys. (4896)

1-WEEK DANTON SHORTHAND -

Only 4 rules. 6 easy Lessons. First Lesson Free: Danton Shorthand School, (St. Albans), New Road, Post Box 43, Delhi 8.

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